Monday, March 19, 1962
Phalguna 28, 1883(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series
Volume LXI, 1961/1883-84 (Saka)
[*March 12 to 26, 1961/Phalguna 21, 1883 to Chaitra 5, 1884 (Saka)*]

SIXTEENTH SESSION, 1962/1883-84 (Saka)
(*Vol. LXI contains Nos. 1 to 10*)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

[Second Series, Vol. LXI—March 12 to 26, 1962/Phalguna 21, 1883 to Chaitra 5, 1884 (Saka)]

	COLUMNS
No. 1—*Monday, March* 12, 1962/*Phalguna* 21, 1883 (*Saka*)	1
Re. Motion for Adjournment	
President's Address—Laid on the Table	1—26
President's Assent to Bills	27-28
Papers laid on the Table	28—37
Resignation by Members	37
Bills introduced—	
(*i*) Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Bill—Introduced	37
(*ii*) Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Bill—Introduced	38
(*iii*) Advocates (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	38-39
Statements regarding Ordinances	39-40
Daily Digest	41—41
No. 2—*Tuesday, March* 13, 1962/*Phalguna* 22, 1883 (*Saka*)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 1 to 15	49—92
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 16 to 18	92-93
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1 to 16	93—104
Re. Motions for Adjournment	104—07, 107-08
Correction of Answers to a Question *re.* Casualties in Goa Operation	107
Papers laid on the Table	108—11
Demands for Supplementary Grants—General, 1961-62	111
Demands for Supplementary Grants—Railways, 1961-62	111
Estimates Committee—	
Hundred and Forty-ninth Report	111
Railway Budget, 1962-63—Presented	111—18
State Financial Corporations (Amendment) Bill	111—64
Motion to consider	119—57
Clauses 2 to 23 and 1	157—61
Motion to pass, as amended	162—64
Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill	164—97
Motion to consider	164—96
Clauses 2 to 7 and 1	196—97
Motion to pass, as amended	197
Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Bill	197—212
Motion to consider	197—210
Clauses 2 to 6 and 1	210—12
Motion to pass, as amended	212
Business Advisory Committee—	
Sixty-eighth Report	212
Daily Digest	213—18

2017 LSD 7.

	COLUMNS
No. 3—*Wednesday, March* 14, 1962/*Phalguna* 23, 1883 (*Saka*)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 19 to 29 and 31 to 34	219—52
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 30 and 35	252—54
Unstarred Questions Nos. 17, 19 to 38 and 40 to 54	254—75
Re. Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance	275
Papers laid on the Table	275—77
Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—	
Ninty-second Report	278
Resignation of Members	277—78
Statement *re.* Strike in Heavy Electricals Limited	278
Business Advisory Committee—	
Sixty-eighth Report	278—81
Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Bill	281—327
Motion to consider	281—314
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	314—20
Motion to pass	320—27
Goa, Daman and Diu (Administration) Bill	327—83
Motion to consider	329—81
Clauses 2 to 11 and 1	382
Motion to pass	382-83
General Budget, 1962-63—Presented	384—97
Finance Bill, 1962—Introduced	389
Daily Digest	399—404
No. 4—*Thursday, March* 15, 1962/*Phalguna* 24, 1883 (*Saka*)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 36 to 43, 46, 47, 49 to 52 and 56 to 58	405—41
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 44, 45, 48, 53 ,54, 59 and 60	441-42
Unstarred Questions Nos. 55 to 86	442—65
Papers laid on the Table	465—69
Opinions on Bills	469
Estimates Committee—	
Hundred and Fifty-second Report	470
Bills Introduced—	
1. Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill	470-71
2. Estate Duty (Distribution) Bill	471
3. Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill	472
Motion on Address by President	472—622
Daily Digest	623—28

COLUMNS

No. 5—*Friday, March* 16, 1962 *Phalguna* 25, 1883 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 63, 67, to 72, 74, 76, 77, 79, 81, 82, 61, 65, 64 and 73 . 629—65

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 62, 66, 75, 78 and 80 . . . 665—69
Unstarred Questions Nos. 87 to 121 . . . 669—88

Correction of Answers to U.S. Q. No. 13 dated 14-4-1960 . 688

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
Statement of Foreign Minister of Nepal alleging anti-Nepal Government activities as being directed from India . . . . . 689—91

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 691—96

Public Accounts Committee—
Fourtieth Report 696

Estimates Committee—
Hundred and fiftieth Report 696

Resignation of Members 696-97

Business of the House 697-98

Motion on Address by President . . . . . 698—782

Resolution *re.* Compulsory Military Training—Withdrawn . . . 783—92

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
Ninty-second Report 792

Resolution *re.* Social Service by University Students . . 792—844

Business Advisory Committee—
Sixty-ninth Report . . 844

Daily Digest . . . . . 845—52

No. 6—*Monday, March* 19, 1962 *Phalguna* 28, 1883 (*Saka*)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 86, 88 to 92, 94, 95, 97 to 99, 101 and 102 853—90
Short Notice Questions Nos. 1 and 2 . . . . . 890—98

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 83 to 85, 87, 93, 96 and 100 . . 898—902
Unstarred Questions Nos. 122 to 148 . . . . . 902—18

Motions for Adjournment—

Rail accidents . . 918—25

Papers laid on the Table 925—27

Opinions on Bill . 927

Estimates Committee—
Hundred and Fifty-seventh Report 927

Public Accounts Committee—
Forty-first Report . 927-28

Resignation of Members 928

Business Advisory Committee—
Sixty-ninth Report 928

Motion on Address by the President . . . . 928—53, 1003—31

Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 1961-62 . . . 953—1001

Appropriation Bill, 1962—Introduced and Passed . . . . 1001—02

	COLUMNS
Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill—	1032—40
Motion to consider	1032-33
Clauses 2 to 6 and 1	1033
Motion to pass	1033—40
Estate Duty (Distribution) Bill—Considered and Passed	1041-42
Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill	1042—44
Motion to consider	1042—44
Daily Digest	1045—50
No. 7—*Tuesday, March* 20, 1962/*Phalguna* 29, 1883 (*Saka*)—	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 107, 110, 111, 113, to 117, 119, 121, 123 and 125 to 127	1051—87
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 103, to 106, 108, 109, 112, 118, 120, 122, 124, 128 and 129	1087—93
Unstarred Questions Nos. 149 to 169, 171 to 193, 195 and 196	1094—1124
Papers laid on the Table	1124—28
Estimates Committee—	
Hundred and fifty-fourth Report	1129
Statement *re.* Agreements with Oil Companies	1129—36
Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill	1136—52
Motion to consider	1136—51
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	1152
Motion to pass	1152
Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways), 1961-62	1152—98
Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1962—Introduced and Passed	1199-1200
General Budget—General Discussion	1200—72
Daily Digest	1273—80
No. 8—*Friday, March* 23, 1962/*Chaitra* 2, 1884 (*Saka*)	
Oral Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 130, 131, 133 to 135, 139 to 141, 144, 145, 147, 148 and 150	1281—1317
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 132, 136 to 138, 142, 143, 146, 149 and 151 to 157	1317—25
Unstarred Questions Nos. 197 to 218, 220 to 227 and 229 to 240	1325—51
Motions for Adjournment—	
Alleged incident at North Cachar Hills, and alleged kidnapping of an Indian National by Pakistani Nationals	1351—57
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Price of raw jute	1357
Papers laid on the Table	1357—60
Message from Rajya Sabha	1361
Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Bill—	
Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	1361
Estimates Committee—	
Hundred and Fifty-sixth Report	1362
Apology by Shri A. Raghavan, Correspondent of the *Blitz*	1362-63
Resignation of Members	1363-64
General Budget—General Discussion	1364—1420

COLUMNS

Constitution (Amendment) Bills—Withdrawn (*Amendment of Articles* 226) *by* (i) *Shri C.R. Pattabhi Raman and* (ii) *Shri C. R. Narasimhan*)—

Motions for reference to Select Committee . . . 1420—62
Daily Digest . . . . . 1463—70

No. 9—*Saturday, March* 24, 1962/*Chaitra* 3, 1884 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 159, 160, 162, 164, 165, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177 to 179, 182, 185 to 187 and 180 . . . . . 1471—1507

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 158, 161, 163, 166 to 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 181, 183 and 184 . . . . . 1508—16
Unstarred Questions 241 to 252 and 254 to 285 . . . . . 1516—42

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Introduction of 'Incentive Money Scheme' in Telegraph Offices . 1543—45
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 1545—47

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and fifty-fifth, Hundred and fifty-eighth and Hundred and fifty-ninth Reports . . . . . 1547—48
Business of the House 1548-49
General Budget—General Discussion . . . . . 1549—1661, 1662—80
Message from the President 1661
Demands for Grants on Account, 1962-63 . . . . 1680—1714
Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill—Introduced and Passed . 1714—15
Finance Bill 1715-16
Motion to consider 1715-16
Daily Digest . . . . . 1717—22

No. 10—*Monday, March* 26, 1962/*Chaitra* 5, 1884 (*Saka*)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 188, 189, 196 to 199, 213, 200, 212, 214, 220, 221, 211, 205 and 219 . . . . . 1723—55

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 190 to 195, 201 to 204, 206 to 210 and 215 to 218 . . 1755—65
Unstarred Questions Nos. 286 to 335 . . . . . 1765—98

Motions for Adjournment—

1. Incident at North Cachar Hills . . . . . 1798—1803
2. Karnafuli Dam in Pakistan and its effect on Indian territory . 1803—11
3. Oil agreement with Italian firm . . . . . 1811—14
Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 1814—18

Estimates Committee—

Hundred and sixtieth, Hundred and sixty-first and Hundred and sixty-second Reports 1818
Finance Bill, 1962 . . . . . 1819—54
Motion to consider . . . . . 1819—53
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 1853
Motion to pass 1854

	COLUMNS
Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Bill	1854-55
Motion to consider	1854
Clauses 2, 3 and 1	1854
Motion to pass, as amended	1855
Railway Budget—General Discussion	1856—1918
Daily Digest	1919—26

N.B.—The sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GIGIPND—L. S. II—2017 (Ai) L. S. D.—15-4-69—045.

LOK SABHA

Monday, the 19th March, 1962/ Phalguna 28, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ships from Poland

*86. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the decision taken with regard to the purchase of ships from Poland; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Indian Shipping Companies have so far not shown any interest in this offer.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any attempts are being made to get ships from any other foreign countries, and if so, the names of those countries?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question of getting ships from other foreign countries, of course, is a matter which is decided by the various shipping companies. It is for the public and the private sectors to choose their shipyards and to buy secondhand ships in foreign markets.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It was stated on the floor of the House some time back that negotiations were going on with Yugoslavia for the purchase of some ships or something of that sort. Have there been any negotiations, and if so, what is the result of those negotiations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Some offer was made by the Polish Government on behalf of the Polish shipyards and also by the Yugoslav Government on behalf of the Yugoslav shipyards, and we communicated those offers to the shipping companies and asked them to take their own decision about the matter. They consider the various factors involved and then come to their own decisions.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पोलैंड के शिप्स के बारे में जो आप ने कम्पनियों को सन्देश दिया उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो पोलैंड के शिप्स हैं वे दूसरे शिप्स से सस्ते पड़ते हैं या मंहगे पड़ते हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : उन में सस्ते और मंहगे का मुकाबला इस लिये नहीं हो सकता कि हर एक शिप अपनी अपनी तरह से बनाये जाते हैं। जो स्पेसिफिकेशन्स बनवाने वाले या खरीदने वाले देते हैं वे उन के मुताबिक होते हैं और उन पर ही उन का मूल्य होता है । इस में सिर्फ फायदा यह था कि नानकंवर्टिबल रुपये में उस का पेमेन्ट हो सकता था, लेकिन अभी किसी शिपिंग कम्पनी ने इस आफर को स्वीकार नहीं किया है ।

Coal Supply Position

*88. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent and in what manner coal supply position has improved in the country;

(b) what are the areas and bottlenecks which still have to be attended to for improvement of the situation;

(c) to what extent and why working of Ahmedabad mills had been affected by lack of coal supply; and

(d) whether a detailed statement will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (d). As the subject matter of this question concerns the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, the Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel will be answering this question on a subsequent date.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is objectionable.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I ask a supplementary question?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How can he ask a supplementary, question, when the answer to the main question is not there?

Shri Vajpayee: May I know why this question has been admitted?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You were pleased on a previous occasion to direct the Ministers to see that if a certain question did not concern their own Ministry, they should send it to the other Ministry concerned so that it could be answered by the concerned Minister on the date suggested.

Mr. Speaker: It is no use asking supplementary questions now. I am sorry. I do not know how this has happened. The Secretariat itself might have noticed this. Whenever an hon. Minister feels that a particular question does not belong to his Ministry, he may inform the Lok Sabha Secretriat also. I do not quite know; possibly, the Lok Sabha Secretariat also might have been informed.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It was intimated to them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have a submission to make. This is a question which has got to be answered not only by the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel but also by the Minister of Railways; this has to be answered jointly by both the Ministers. There are certain supplementary questions which will be addressed to the Ministry of Railways. Having suffered in the past, what I did this time was that while specifying the name of the Ministry, this time, I put the names of both the Ministries, namely the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. When I tabled the question, I knew that this question could not be answered exclusively either by the Ministry of Railways or by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

I have got with me here today a biggish statement in *The Hindustan Times* regarding the production of coal and the bottle-necks involved. So, the Ministry of Railways comes very much in the picture in regard to this matter.

In this particular hand-out which is there in today's paper *The Hindustan Times*, they have stated that they have had to retard the programme for the raising of coal by 3 million tons simply because it cannot be lifted by the railways. So, the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel will not be able to satisfy this House on this matter.

Mr. Speaker: Shall we have a discussion on this?

What I propose to do is this. Of course, particular days have been allotted for particular Ministries. Whenever I feel that any particular question concerns two Ministries, I shall request both the Ministers concerned to be present on that day to avoid this kind of situation. This is a recurring problem Even if coal is available, it may not be lifted, or even if the lifting capacity is available, coal may not be available and so on; and so, in these circumstances, the House may not be able to arrive at any definite conclusion. Therefore, I shall adjourn this question to some other day when I shall give notice of this question to both the Ministers concerned, and request them to be specially present here, so that they may answer this question between themselves and satisfy this House. Those are, of course, exceptional cases. I shall exercise my discretion in such cases and request them to be present in those cases.

Therefore, this question will stand adjourned to a later date; on that day, if there are any points which he may like to mention, the Railway Minister also may mention them. Very often, it is said that we have got sufficient coal, but the bottle-neck is in regard to the availability of wagons; the hon. Railway Minister may say, on the other hand, that there is no bottle-neck in regard to wagon availability, but coal is not available and so on.

Therefore, I am adjourning this question to a later day.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Parts (b) and (c) of the question definitely refer to the Railway Ministry. Part (b) of the question reads:

> "what are the areas and bottle-necks which still have to be attended to for improvement of the situation".

The Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel cannot reply to this question regarding bottle-necks, but it is the Railway Ministry alone which can reply to this question. Again, part (c) of the question reads:

> "to what extent and why working of Ahmedabad mills had been affected by lack of coal supply".

This question also has got to be answered by the Ministry of Railways.

Mr. Speaker: Are the bottle-necks in lifting, or are there bottle-necks in mining also?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: About mining, we do not know. It concerns the other Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: This question has been addressed to the Railway Minister, and he has been asked whether there are any bottle-necks in lifting of coal. So, he may answer parts (b) and (c) of the question. If he is not ready today, I shall call him on a later day.

Shri S. V. Ramswamy: This question also be called on that day.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The hon. Minister may answer these two questions also on that day.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The point is this. You have been pleased to observe today what you observed on a previous occasion also, namely that whenever such questions are put, both the Ministers should be present to answer the questions in the House.

Mr. Speaker: I never said so.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You observed like that on a previous occasion.

Mr. Speaker: This is the first time that I am giving a direction or rather I am making such a request; I am not giving a direction, but I am requesting both the Ministers. I shall request both the Ministers concerned to be present in the House, whenever I find that a particular question requires the presence of both the Ministers to help each other and to clear up this matter. I do not remember having given any direction or having made any such request so far.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am only quoting what you said on the last occasion.

Mr. Speaker: Let it be so. I shall give special instructions now and request both the Ministers to be present specially hereafter, whenever such questions come up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when this question will come up again in the House?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Notice of this question was given ten days ahead. This is pure and simple a case of bottle-neck in transport. I do not know how the responsibility can possibly be shifted on the other Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: A mistake might have been committed because of part (a) of the question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I request that this question may be answered during this Session?

Mr. Speaker: Part (a) of the main question does not specifically refer to the Ministry of Railways. So, let us proceed to the next question now.

सेवा सहकारी समितियां

*८६. **डा० सामन्तसिंहार** : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में स्थापित की गयी सेवा सहकारी समितियों की राज्यवार क्या संख्या है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में पृथक्-पृथक् इन समितियों ने कितना व्यापार किया, कितना अंश धन एकत्र किया और सरकार से कितना अनुदान और ऋण प्राप्त किया ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उप-मंत्री (श्री ब०सू० मूर्ति): (क) ३० जून, १९६१ तक स्थापित की गई सेवा सहकारी समितियों की राज्यवार संख्या का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या २९ ।]

(ख) प्राथमिक कृषि साख समितियों, जिनमें सेवा-सहकारी समितियां भी शामिल हैं, के द्वारा किये गये व्यापार एकत्रित्र की गई अंश-पूंजी आदि से सम्बन्धित सामग्री "भारत के सहकारी आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित सांख्यिक विवरण" जो रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा हर वर्ष प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं, में दी गई है । विवरणों की प्रतियां संसद् के पुस्तकालय में मौजूद हैं । अन्तिम प्रकाशित सामग्री १९५९–६० के वर्ष की है जो जून १९६० को समाप्त होता है । जून १९६१ को समाप्त होने वाले १९६०–६१ के वर्ष की सामग्री रिजर्व बैंक में संकलित की जा रही है और लगभग २ से ३ महीनों में प्रकाशित की जावेगी ।

Dr. Samantsinhar: My question was not in Hindi.

Mr. Speaker: The original Question was in Hindi. (The Answer was also read in English).

(a) A statement showing the State-wise number of service co-operatives as on 30th June, 1961 is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 29].

(b) Data relating to business carried out, share capital, etc., of primary agricultural credit societies including service co-operatives is contained in the "Statistical Statements relating to the co-operative movement in India" published by the Reserve Bank every year. Copies of the statements are available in the library of the Parliament. The latest published data is for the year 1959-60 ending June, 1960. Data for the year 1960-61 ending June, 1961 is under compilation in the Reserve Bank and will be published in about 2 or 3 months.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Was there any probe by the Reserve Bank of India into their financial position and accounts?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The question does not arise. It has been accepted that as many agricultural credit societies as possible will be converted into service co-operative societies. A plan has been chalked out and it is now under execution.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Was there any probe by the Reserve Bank of India?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Reserve Bank does not undertake a probe every now and then into each and every unit. It undertakes every year or as and when it deems fit to go, consult and gather information regarding each society.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: There is a general feeling in the country that service co-operative societies are not working satisfactorily, and more specially for the benefit of the weaker section of society. What steps are being taken to make them more effective and serviceable?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Two points have been raised by the hon. Member. The first is that service co-operative societies are not working well and the other is that the weaker sections are not

being benefited. I think it is not intended that service co-operative societies should and must benefit the weaker sections. Service co-operative societies are intended mainly to help agriculturists, and I am quite sure that in the two-year programme that has already been undertaken, they have done very well.

Shri Supakar: The total number of service co-operative societies is given as about 78,000. May we have an idea of the total business carried on—the money invested—so that we can have some assessment of the State of prosperity or otherwise of the service co-operative societies as a whole?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Out of these 78,000 societies, 29,500 are new societies and 48,500 are old societies which have been converted into service co-operatives. I do not have figures concerning the business carried on by them.

Dr. Samantsinhar: After seeing the working of these societies, do Government feel that they should be changed to the industrial sector from agriculture?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not understand the purport of the question. These are intended for benefiting agriculturists. I do not know how service co-operative societies in villages could be tacked on to the industrial sector.

Shri Vajpayee: May we know if any targets in regard to the formation of service co-operatives have been fixed and whether those targets have been achieved in all the States?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The target for the last two years of the Second Five Year Plan was 67,400 societies, and the achievement, as already stated, was 78,000—more than the target. As far as the Third Five Year Plan is concerned, the target is 87,000 societies, of which 31,000 are to be organised and 56,000 are to be revitalised. I think we can achieve the target.

Mr. Speaker: Is the 87,000 in addition to the 78,000?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes. In the last two years of the Second Plan, we have achieved more than 78,000, both revitalised and newly started. For the Third Five Year Plan period, over and above what we have achieved, we have a target of 87,000 societies.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कम शक्ति वाले टर्बाइन

*६०. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री ४ दिसम्बर, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५३१ के उत्तर के के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में, विद्युत् उत्पादन के कम शक्ति वाले टर्बाइन स्थापित करने के बारे में इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम) : सभा की मेज पर एक विवरण रखा है ।

विवरण

लाहौल (पंजाब) के बिलिंग नाले पर ५०–५० किलोवाट के दो यूनिट और हिमाचल प्रदेश के भारमौर में १७ किलोवाट का एक यूनिट लगाने का काम हो रहा है । नीचे-लिखी स्कीमों का प्रारंभिक काम भी हो रहा है :

(१) पंजाब में ५०–५० किलोवाट के तीन सेटों को लगाने की स्कीम,

(२) जम्मू और काश्मीर में, २५ किलोवाट का एक, ५०–५० किलोवाट के चार, १००–१०० किलोवाट के दो, और २५० किलोवाट का एक सेट लगाने की स्कीम ।

दूसरे राज्यों और संघीय प्रदेशों की ऐसी स्कीमों की ब्योरेवार छान-बीन चल रही है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश की नीचे-लिखी स्कीमों का काम ठीक तरह से चल रहा है :

	किलोवाट
(१) मेलंगाना	१२०
(२) चंपावत	४०
(३) नंदाकिनी	८०
(४) रुद्रप्रयाग	६०
(५) नई जैंती-छारा	२००

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन् मैं इस के बारे में केवल एक ही सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं । इस स्टेटमेंट में उत्तर प्रदेश की पांच स्कीम्स् का जिक्र किया गया है और उन के बारे में कहा गया है कि they are making sa isfac ory progress लेकिन जहां तक मुझे पता है उन में से किसी पर भी अभी तक कोई काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है तो मैं जानना चाहता हुं कि "सक्ससफुल प्रोग्रेस" से मंशा क्या है और वाकई में कब यह काम पूरा हो सकेगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम) : मुझे ताज्जुब है कि ऐसी इनफार्मेशन मुझे उस स्टेट से मिली जोकि इस स्टेटमेंट में दी गई है । बहरहाल मैं अपने दोस्त की इर्शाद के मुताबिक उनसे दुबारा मालूम करूंगा कि कहां तक वह इत्तिला सही है और कहां तक गलत ।

مجھے تعجب ہے کہ ایسی انفارمیشن مجھے اس اسٹیٹ سے ملی جو کہ اس اسٹیٹمنٹ میں دی گئی ہے - بہر حال میں اپنے دوست کی ارشاد کے مطابق ان سے دوبارہ معلوم کروں گا کہ کہاں تک وہ اطلاع صحیح ہے اور کہاں تک غلط -

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने पिछली दफे इसी भवन में कहा था कि बिजली सप्लाई के जितने भी केन्द्र हैं उन सब को एक सूत्र में बांध कर एक ग्रिड कर के सारे प्रदेश में बिजली का रेट एक किया जायेगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह ग्रिड कब तक बन जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अलग बात है ।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : इस सवाल से तो उस का कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है लेकिन बहराल मैं उनको यह बतला दूं कि उन ग्रिड्स का इतजाम हो रहा है और इस प्लान के अन्दर किसी वक्त जरूर शुरू हो जायेगा ।

اس سوال سے تو اس کا کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے لیکن بہر حال میں ان کو یہ بتلا دوں کہ ان گریڈس کا انتظام ہو رہا ہے اور اس پلان کے اندر کسی وقت ضرور شروع ہو جائیگا -

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पहाड़ी इलाकों में जो छोटी छोटी टरबाइंस लगाई जा रही हैं इन की जिम्मेदारी पूरे तौर से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के ऊपर है या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी उन में कुछ मदद दे रही है ? खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश की स्कीमों के बारे में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ मदद दे रही है ?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : जहां तक यूनियन टैरीटेरीज का ताल्लुक है वह तो भारत सरकार की जिम्मेवारी है लेकिन जहां तक स्टेट्स की स्कीम्स का ताल्लुक है वह उन की अपनी स्टेट्स के जिम्मे हैं । जिस किस्म की इमदाद प्लान के काम में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जरिए दी जाती है उसी किस्म की इमदाद इस प्लान में भी दी जाती है ।

جہاں تک یونین ٹیریٹیریز کا تعلق ہے وہ تو بھارت سرکار کی ذمہ واری ہے لیکن جہاں تک اسٹیٹس کی اسکیمس کا تعلق ہے وہ ان کی اپنی اسٹیٹس کے ذمہ ہے - جس قسم کی امداد پلان کے کام میں سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کے ذریعہ دی جاتی ہے اسی قسم کی امداد اس پلان میں بھی دی جاتی ہے -

Legislation for Leprosy Control

*91. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 744, on the 21st August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by Government to examine the various aspects connected with the legislation for the control of leprosy has since completed its work and submitted any proposals;

(b) if so, what are the details; and

(c) whether the report of the Committee has been circulated to State Governments for opinion?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the August Session, the hon. Minister said:

> "I think this Committee will submit its final report in about a month's time and we may be able to consider it at the next meeting of the Central Council of Health".

May I know what are the reasons why the Committee has not submitted its report?

Shri Karmarkar: That was my original hope. But the Committee met later and thought it was necessary for them to refer to some State Government, that Madras, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh may be requested to examine this matter in the light of the existing legal provisions available in those States. Now, there has been some delay in receiving their reports. Only West Bengal have sent up their report. The Committee are awaiting reports from the other States.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Under the leprosy control scheme, there were some recommendations made. May I know whether these recommendations are being followed, and whether they will be changed according, to the recommendations of the Committee?

Shri Karmarkar: This Committee went into the question of the necessity of legislation in respect of beggars suffering from leprosy. As regards the leprosy control scheme, it is going on quite well. About 139 subsidiary centres are working. We hope to have another 100 during the Third Five Year Plan. I am happy to tell the House that the scheme is working quite well.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आपको उत्तर दिये अब तक सात महीने हो गये । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने में कितने महीने और लगेंगे ?

श्री करमरकर : हम कमेटी को कहने की कोशिश करेंगे कि सूचना जल्द भेज दें । वह भी परेशान हैं । उन्होंने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को मामला रेफर किया था । उनसे कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी है । शायद इलेक्शन वगैरह की वजह से यह देरी हो गयी हो । हम कोशिश करेंगे कि रिपोर्ट जल्द भेजी जाये ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि द्वितीय योजना की समाप्ति तक कुष्ट के रोगियों का अनुपात पहले से घटा है, यदि हां, तो कितना ?

श्री करमरकर : बिल्कुल ठीक संख्या तो नहीं दी जा सकती लेकिन ऐसा अनुमान है कि कोई २५ लाख कुष्ट के रोगी देश में हैं । इनमें से चार में एक इनफेक्टेड पेशेंट है । यह योजना बहुत विचार करके बनायी गयी है ताकि इस दिशा में ठीक कार्य हो । हम जहां जाते हैं वहां बताया जाता है कि काम इस बारे में चल रहा है । इसलिए हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि इस काम में प्रगति हो रही है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न तो यह था कि क्या सरकार ने यह जानने का प्रयत्न किया है कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति तक कुष्ठ के रोगियों की संख्या कितनी घटी है, अर्थात् पहले भारत वर्ष में

जितने रोगी थे द्वितीय योजना के अन्त में उनमें कितनी कमी हो गयी है ।

श्री करमरकर : संख्या तो अन्दाजे से बतायी गयी है । कुल २५ लाख रोगियों का अनुमान है । और आजकल जो इत्तला मिल रही है उससे पता चलता है कि ज्यादा परिमाण में रोगी ठीक हो जाते हैं और वापस अपने घर चले जाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक संख्या नहीं जानते ?

Shri Karmarkar: We ave no exact record, but the report shows distinctly that there is an improvement in the situation and that more patients are getting treated and more are getting cured, and that this domiciliary treatment that is now extended is doing good to the patients.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it a fact that the disease being an infectious disease, the number of patients is reported to be increasing rather than decreasing?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir, that is not our information. As my hon. friend very well knows, unlike T.B., it is not so easily infectious. A person has to live for a long time with another, say like a child with its father. The report says that more and more patients are getting cured, and in the next few years we hope to fully control the disease.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Comments have been invited from only four States—Andhra, Madras, West Bengal and one other. May I know if comments have been invited from these States because the incidence of leprosy is higher in these States?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, relatively higher.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what positive steps have been taken to put all the lepers who are roaming here and there into asylums, because we find a number of them in the streets?

Shri Karmarkar: There are two classes of patients. One is the bona fide class who suffer from it and who seek treatment. To all these we have extended the domoicilary treatment. As I said, these subsidiary centres about 139 in number, have been so equipped that they go to every village in their jurisdiction and examine every man, woman and child. Till now about 80,000 have been under constant treatment. For the other class, who would like to exploit their disease in order to earn more by going to the cities, some such law has been considered necessary as in Bombay, and as has been applied now in Delhi. Therefore, this aspect is going into the limited question of dealing with leper beggars. Regarding the others, the work is proceeding satisfactorily.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Are all cases infectious?

Shri Karmarkar: No, about three-fourths are not.

Dr. Samantsinhar: What percentage would be infectious?

Shri Karmarkar: The remaining one-fourth would be infectious.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether there is any proposal before the committee or the Government to assist private organisations which are carrying on treatment of leprosy on their own initiative?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir. We have been fairly liberally making grants in respect of private organisations. Recently we have asked some of the private organisations to take up the work exactly on the basis of the Government subsidised centres, and I am glad to tell the House that as many as ten to 15 organisations have agreed to take up the work.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that the opinions of the State Governments have been sought. May I know whether after this committee submits its report, reference will be made to the State Governments again?

Mr. Speaker: After the committee reports, is it going to be circulated among the States once again?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes. We need all the co-operation of the State Governments. It is the State Governments that have to be activised in this matter. Therefore, the recommendations of the Central Council of Health will be sent to the State Governments. In fact, in the Council all the State Governments are represented through their Ministers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that the total number was about 25 lakhs. I would like to know whether the number has increased or not.

Mr. Speaker: He said "No".

Railway Accident near Kumbakonam

*92. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras bound Trivandrum Fast Passenger met with a serious accident near Kumbakonam on the 2nd March, 1962;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the extent of damage to property and persons;

(d) whether suitable enquiry has been instituted; and

(e) if so, result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At about 19·46 hrs. on 2nd March, 1962, while No. 110 Trivandrum-Madras Egmore Passenger, consisting of 11 bogies, was being received on Road No. 3 at Sundaraperumalkoil on Tiruchirappalli-Mayuram Main Line, the engine and the first two coaches derailed.

(c) Railway property worth Rs. 7,860 approximately was damaged and 17 persons including 13 railway employees were injured of whom 2 received grievous injuries.

(d) Yes; by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety.

(e) Findings of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety are awaited.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that this accident was a serious one and that greater damage would have been caused but for the fact that the capsized engine and two bogeys rested against a tree as was given in many pictures, I would like to know whether the result of the enquiry held by the Assistant Commissioner of Railway Safety will be made available to the Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee which has been set up?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: If they ask for it, it will be certainly made available to them.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the report of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety will be placed on the Table of this House? I am making this request because this is one of the serious accidents which have taken place after the three major accidents which prompted the appointment of the Railway Accident Enquiry Committee.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is a question of general policy. The report has to be laid on the Table of the House by the Ministry of Transport under which the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety comes. As far as we are concerned, I do not see any reason why we should take objection to this.

Shri Tangamani: It was also mentioned in the papers that four persons received serious injuries and were still in the hospital. I would like to know whether the injuries are of such a nature that there will be permanent disablement in their cases.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Two persons had received grievous injuries, and both of them have been discharged from hospital.

Rural Universities

+

*94. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri Agadi:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress made in the proposal to set up four Rural Universities during the Third Five Year Plan in the country; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b) Proposals made by several State Governments are under examination in consultation with the University Grants Commission.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the State Governments that are asking for these rural universities?

Shri S. K. Patil: I think almost every State Government is asking for them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether this question of the rural universities comes under the purview of the University Grants Commission? I thought that it was not under their purview.

Shri S. K. Patil: Although it comes within the purview of this Ministry, the University Grants Commission has also got to be consulted because it is a technical body for the purpose.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि इन देहाती विश्व विद्यालयों का लाभ सब राज्यों को मिल सके, खास करके उन राज्यों को जो पिछड़े हुए हैं और जहां पर बहुत अधिक देहाती आबादी है जैसे मध्य प्रदेश ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : ऐसा तो होना ही चाहिए । सब राज्यों को इनका लाभ मिलना चाहिए । लेकिन यह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता होगा । जब तक वह राज्य तैयार नहीं होते तब तक वहां ये विश्वविद्यालय नहीं कायम किये जा सकते ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सात राज्यों में ये विश्वविद्यालय कायम किये जायेंगे । उन्होंने सात राज्यों का जिक्र किया । इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता था कि क्या सब राज्यों को इनका लाभ मिलेगा ।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : मैं ने किसी खास राज्य का जिक्र नहीं किया । मैं ने तो—सब राज्य—ऐसा बोला था ।

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know the special feature of the rural university which distinguishes it from an urban university? Is it only the word 'rural' or is there something rural in its character, teaching and set-up?

Shri S. K. Patil: That has been discussed in this House. They are on the model of the Land Grants Universities of the United States; and there is very much rural in it in the sense that there must be land in it; there must be agricultural college attached to it; there must be a veterinary college so that the students thereof will be able to work on the field themselves.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister has got a scheme he can give a copy to the library so that hon. Members may look into it.

Shri S. K. Patil: We have got the university already functioning. And, surely, copies of the schemes would be given to the hon. Members.

Shri Tyagi: May I know what will be the employment potential of the graduates of these universities? Are they expected to come and join government service or are they to work on their small uneconomic farms?

Shri S. K. Patil: Regarding the employment potential thereof, the graduates are not expected to seek employment with government. Of course, a good portion of them will be employed. But, the idea is that they will themselves take to agricul-

ture and make it more prosperous than what it is today.

Shri Supakar: Some American experts came to Bhubaneswar about a couple of years ago to examine the possibility of starting a rural university there. May I know the latest development regarding their recommendations or their proposals?

Shri S. K. Patil: I think the hon. Member is referring to Prof. Cummings who was the Chairman of a Special Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission. So many interim reports have been received; and one referred to the State from which the hon. Member comes.

Shri Supakar: Are these reports available in the library or anywhere else?

Shri S. K. Patil: They are merely in the form of interim reports to us. But, if it is possible to give the hon. Member a copy, surely, I would do it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether the Minister has come to know that the Minister of Food of Kerala has made a statement that one of these universities will be established in Kerala and that the Government of India has agreed to it and only the location has to be decided?

Shri S. K. Patil: I think it is open to the Minister in every State to make a statement of that type because the normal responsibility is that of the State. They have to find the money and they have to pass an Act and start the university. We simply come in when help is asked of us. But, it is not outside the competence of that Minister. So far as the latter part of the question is concerned, whether we are a party to it, I do not remember having agreed to that.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Minister said that about 7 States have made proposals for rural universities.....

Shri S. K. Patil: I think I was not properly heard; almost every State has made it. If one has not made it, it is on the way of making it.

Shri S. C. Samanta: There are rural universities run by private agencies also. May I know whether they would get help from the Central Government?

Shri S. K. Patil: Are there any universitnes run by any private people? I do not know if there are such universities anywhere.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They must be bogus universites.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, may I know in what way the expenditure of these rural universities is going to be met? What is going to be the share of the State Government and what is going to be the share of the Central Government; and whether Government is expecting aid from other countries also for these rural universities?

Shri S. K. Patil: According to the present pattern, as has been recommended, we have said that about the expenditure on the administration of the university, we are committed to 75 per cent. of the non-recurring expenditure and 25 per cent. of the recurring expenditure will be made available to each State by the Government of India, subject to the ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs so far as recurring expenditure every year is concerned.

डा० गोविन्द दास: अभी मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि अमरीका में इस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालय चलते हैं । परन्तु अमरीका और भारतवर्ष की परिस्थिति में बहुत अन्तर है । इस दृष्टि से क्या इस बात का खयाल रखा जायेगा कि इन विश्वविद्यालयों के पाठ्यक्रम में अमरीका का ही अनुसरण न कर के यहां की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार पाठ्यक्रम बनाया जाये ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : मैं ने ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा कि पाठ्यक्रम में वहां का अनुसरण करना चाहिए । पाठ्यक्रम निश्चित करना यूनिवर्सिटी का काम है । जब उस का निर्माण हो जायगा, तो वह खुद ही ऐसा कर सकती है ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are these rural universities to be located in rural areas or are they also to be located in urban areas, towns and cities?

Shri S. K. Patil: I think they are going to be in rural areas. The Rudrapur university is already there; and I think the hon. Member's State Rajasthan, also has made a request; and it might be one of the first few universities that would be established. I think it is for that Government to choose the place; but mostly they will be in rural areas.

श्री अजराज सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि देहाती या कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन और कृषि मंत्रालय में नीति सम्बन्धी कुछ मतभेद हैं और क्या यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने इस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना का विरोध किया है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : विरोध तो नहीं है । इन विश्वविद्यालयों को स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन का को-आपरेशन है ।

श्री त्यागी : क्या एक ही कालेज है, या बहुत सारे कालेज हैं ?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In my State it is in Udaipur which is not a rural area.

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know.

Jayanti Shipping Company

*95. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri R. R. Morarka:

Will the **Minister of Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what assistance has been given by Government to the Jayanti Shipping Company for acquisition of new cargo ships; and

(b) what is the programme of similar expansion by Public Sector and other companies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I annexure No. 30].

(b) The public sector shipping companies have planned to acquire additional tonnage to the extent of about 174,000 G.R.T. Government have not yet received from the private sector shipping companies details about their plans for expansion of tonnage.

May I suggest, Sir, that question No. 97 also be taken up alongwith this.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shipping Development

*97. **Dr. Samantsinhar:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any offer to the well established shipping firms in the country to organise additional tonnage before finalising the agreement between the Shipping Development Fund Committee and the Jayanti Shipping Company for the loan of Rs. 20·25 crores;

(b) if so, which were the firms and what were their replies; and

(c) why this project was not entrusted to the Shipping Corporation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 31]

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are the credentials of this Jayanti Shipping Co., and what is their

present paid up capital? From the statement laid on the Table it appears that this company is to transact business to the tune of Rs. 22 crores. It has not got even a paid up capital of a crore of rupees and it is not even a public limited company. What are the circumstances that led to this decision?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Taking the last part first, the condition which has been imposed upon the company is to convert itself into a public limited company before the first instalment of the loan is due. So far as the paid up capital of the company is concerned, the company was established last year; and, according to the latest information we have received from the company, it has today fully paid up equity capital—for which shares are issued—of Rs. 21·48 lakhs. It has been informally ascertained from the Registrar of Companies over the phone that according to the returns of allotment filed by the Jayanti Shipping Co., with them, the paid up capital, taking into account the fully paid up shares, and partly paid up shares, as on date it is Rs. 21·483 lakhs. This is what we have got.

And, as the hon, Members might have seen from the statement, it is a condition precedent of even the bank guarantee being given to the company that they will raise their paid up capital to the tune of Rs. 1·5 crores before the bank guarantee is given to them.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is obvious from the statement attached to the answer given by the hon. Minister that this is a new company which is in the offing. What are its credentials which led the Government to enter into such a big agreement when it has not got even the necessary capital and is not even a public limited company? What are the circumstances that persuaded the Government to enter into that?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The considerations that influenced the Government in taking this decision about extending this help to the company were that our shipping tonnage lacks in tramp shipping. We have got very few tramp ships. Apart from that we have practically no bulk carriers; and a very insistent demand was made on us that we should provide additional tonnage so that we may be able to carry our export cargo of iron ore which trade is fast developing, and we may also cater to the need of importing foodgrains under the U.S. foodgrains agreement in our own shipping. Then, we have to develop our shipping as fast as we can in order to save foreign exchange and earn foreign exchange if our ships can enter into cross trade. These are the considerations that influenced us; and we have taken this decision.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I add something to what my hon. colleague has said? The considerations that influenced us were, firstly, as the hon. House knows, that we have been eager to increase our tonnage and this was a good proposal to increase our tonnage by a fair amount and relatively quickly. This is in addition to what we were doing; it was not in place of something. We examined it thoroughly. It is of course a new company but the whole company was started for this very purpose and it had to be a new company. What we were interested in was whether there was any chance of our losing money or getting caught in something which might involve considerable loss to us. I believe that any hon. Member who sees the provisions of the agreement will see that there is no change of our losing any money. All that we give is to provided some assurance beforehand. There was no chance of our losing any money. We may lose a very small sum if every thing went against us; there is no cause to assume that it would be so. When the bank guarantee comes into effect certain moneys are deposited already. When we have to pay any money we have a guarantee; the

ships are mortgaged to us and so on. Every step has been seen that even if some misfortune comes we should not lose. That was the main thing that we paid attention to. But we see no reason why any misfortune should occur because the thing has been carefully worked out and the earnings from freight, etc. will be considerable. For these reasons and for many additional reasons which we examined for about a year very thoroughly, we decided that it was worthwhile. I would remind the House that it was not in place of anything that was existing but it was in addition to what we were doing for the other companies.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is found from the statement as well as the reply given by the hon. Prime Minister that more than ninety per cent of the money has to be found by the Government. May I know why our two public sector Corporations coulddd not take up this expansion instead of a private company getting into it and getting all the profit after a few years? Have we changed our policy in any manner, abdicating in favour of the private sector?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is no question of changing our policy in this regard. The House is aware that the public sector shipping corporation is engaged mostly in liner conferences; they recently joined the Indo-UK conference and the India-Pakistan—U.K. conference. They have also joined the India Japan conference. They are developing on these lines. They require liner ships and liners and they are not in a position to enter simultaneously in the bulk carrier services. They have also got their programme for the Third Plan period which is to expand the tonnage to the tune of about 170,000 GRT and for an expansion of that order, about twenty ships will have to be acquired by them. There should not be any overlapping between these two particular types of shipping.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know if it is already the decision of the Government to limit the scope of the public sector into only this particular branch of shipping and not to take over the freighter and other businesses?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not got the actual details of the agreement with me. I speak, therefore, from memory and if there is a slight slip I hope the House will excuse me. The whole point is this. There was an additional proposal without involving any risk to us, any major risk. Every risk is provided for. There is no question of our not taking up this new type of job, for freight, etc. Here was a new proposal which immediately could be given effect to and could save us a great deal of foreign exchange. It would be in addition to all that we are doing either directly in the public sector or through the other private companies. So we accepted it. Whatever we can do in the public sector we shall go on doing. The hon. Member referred to the ninety per cent, etc. All these are certain guarantees as far as I know. We are paying nothing; we hope to pay nothing at all in this matter; it is a guarantee.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Still the bank will be paying; you are guaranteeing the State Bank which will make all the payment.... (*Interruptions.*) The guarantee is that the State Bank would be paid by the Shipping Development Committee a loan and only against that guarantee the State Bank is going to give it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot go into the details; I have not got all the papers but I think the hon. Member is not correct. These are guarantees of the State Bank which come into operation when something happens. It is possible that nothing may happen and they may have to give nothing.

Shri Raj Bahadur: May I add a word, Sir? The Capital Issues Department has fixed the ratio of 4:1 so far as the quantum of loan to the paid-up capital is concerned and this

is a matter fully considered and decided upon. We have followed the advice of that department. In fact one of the big existing companies with a paid-up capital of Rs. 3 crores has been given a loan of about Rs. 14 crores. I am mentioning the India Steam Ship Company. We have not made any departure here. In fact this agreement is better, since in so far as we give loans to the other companies the entire amount of loan is paid before the delivery of the ship —one instalment when the order is placed the next instalment when the keel is laid and the rest when the launching is done—in short, before the delivery is made. In this case not a shell is to be paid before the delivery is made and the ship is mortgaged to us and then also we are paying only ten per cent in case the company itself fails to pay. To that extent what the Prime Minister hinted was quite right. This is only a bank guarantee that we give. If the shipping company does not want to pay, we go to the shipyard and shipyard delivers us the ship and we mortgage it first before we give them anything; if the worst comes to the worst the ship is ours.

Shri R. R. Morarka: From the statement is appears that this company is going to purchase thirteen ships with an aggregate value of Rs. 22·50 crores and ninety per cent of this is going to be given by way of loan. May I know whether the Government checked the price of the ships, whether the price of Rs. 22·50 crores is the correct price, before they agreed to give ninety per cent of this price by way of loan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: One of the important conditions attached to the agreement is that the pricing and the specifications shall be duly approved by the Shipping Development Fund Committee and the Department of Shipping before any liability or obligations can be accepted under the agreement.

Shri Tyagi: Will the Government please make it clear that this party has not been given any special treatment and that the very same terms are available to the other parties as well?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think this party has given us more favourable terms than any others that we have given, received or accepted.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Before we considered this offer, I called twice the Indian shipping companies' representatives and requested them to take advantage and fully utilise the opportunity that has been offered to us in the form of the U.S. foodgrains deal so that we may save about Rs. 72 crores by way of freight. That was always open to them. This company has come with a reasonable and practicable scheme which we have considered over a long period of fifteen months and every department concerned has thoroughly considered it and concurred and then a decision has been taken.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I understand that in the past the Government has always insisted that the ships under mortage must have a value of Rs. 133 and 1|3 for every Rs. 100 that is loaned to a shipping company. In this case no such safeguard appears to have been incorporated which means that if there is a default on the part of the Jayanti Company, then we are not secured to the extent of the value of the vessel because the price of these vessels may fall in the world market as is very likely. Why such a discriminatory treatment is accorded to a foreign-dominated private company is something which I cannot understand.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not foreign-dominated. The company will have to conform to the definition of an Indian shipping company as laid down in section 21 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. It is not a foreign-dominated company at all. I would like to repudiate that suggestion.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: There are Greek directors in this company who are going to take a lion's share.

Shri Raj Bahadur: According to the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, they will have directors in accordance with the share capital which they would have. Apart from that, the chairman or the managing director will have to be an Indian citizen and an Indian resident. That is the condition precedent.

So far as the question of security is concerned, the percentage security, in relation to the outstanding loan commitment of the Shipping Development Committee in respect of the Jayanti Shipping Company, except for a few years, will be 133 per cent. Because of the magnitude of the addition to our tonnage, we have decided that some relaxation in regard to this may be made. But at no stage will it fall below 100 per cent. That was also only for one year. Otherwise, it will be 105 per cent and above.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It seems that eight bulk carriers of 32,000 tons each are going to be set up by this company, We do not have carriers of that dimension. It is good if we can acquire them. But our ports also are not large enough.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Why is it that for world trade purposes we are having a private sector company getting into the picture while the spirit of our Industrial Policy Resolution is to have this handled by the public sector?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister has already answered it.

Shri Morarka: It is said in the statement that this company will have to satisfy the foreign shipping to the extent of 32 per cent of the cost of the ships. May I know what is the amount covered by this 32 per cent? I ask this because 32 per cent of Rs. 22 crores will come to about Rs. 7 crores, and the company is to have paid up capital of Rs. 1·5 crores. How is the company to satisfy the foreign shipyard before this guarantee becomes effective?

Shri Raj Bahadur: One of the conditions is that ten per cent of the price will have to be paid by the shipping company itself from its own resources, loan or equity capital, whatever they may be. Apart from that, 22 per cent has been calculated on the basis that they will have to pay interest on the outstanding amount of the price that is due to the shipyard. 22 per cent by way of interest plus ten per cent as balance of the price comes to 32 per cent, which they will have to pay from their own pocket and their own resources. Apart from that, even before the agreement was signed, they have already placed orders for the constructing the ships. Supposing the agreement does not materialise, then they will have to do the entire thing on their own. Apart from that, they have already taken one tanker. The Jayanti Shipping Company has already acquired one tanker and it is running it. The company has invested money in it. If we take into account Rs. 20 lakhs, which they claim should be taken into account, their paid-up capital today will be about Rs. 40 lakhs or more.

अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

*९८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २१ नवम्बर १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली व नई दिल्ली के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये चालू अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के बारे में जो जांच समिति नियुक्त की गई थी, क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट इस बीच प्राप्त हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति तथा उसकी सिफारिशों पर की गई कार्यवाही पर एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर निर्णय करने में कितना समय लगने की आशा की जाती है ।

श्री करमरकर : मैं समझता हूं कि कोई तीन महीने लगेंगे ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जिस तरह से दिल्ली में यह योजना चल रही है उस के बारे में कर्मचारियों में काफी असन्तोष है, यहां तक कि बहुत से लोग इन अस्पतालों में न जा कर प्राइवेट डाक्टरों से अपना इलाज करा रहे हैं । जब ऐसी शिकायतें हैं तो क्या इस बारे में ठीक से निर्णय कर के कोई ठोस कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

श्री करमरकर : जिस हद तक मुझे इत्तला है, इस के बारे में कोई असन्तोष नहीं है । काफी सन्तोष है और वे कहते हैं कि गरीबों के लिये जो यह स्कीम है उस से ज्यादा सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती । खानगी डाक्टरों के पास वे ही लोग जाते हैं जिन के पास ज्यादा पैसा होता है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the recommendation of the Committee is that this particular scheme should be extended to other cities. I should also like to know whether that is likely to take place after the submission of the report or whether there is another scheme of the Government.

Shri Karmarkar: We have already taken a decision, extending the scheme, in the first place, to Bombay and then to Madras and Calcutta as time goes on.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत नई दिल्ली और दिल्ली के जो अध्यापक हैं उन को भी सम्मिलित किय जाना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the benefit of this scheme is extended to teachers in Delhi and New Delhi.

Shri Karmarkar: This scheme applies, as the hon. House knows, to the servants of the Government of India. If there are teachers under the Government of India, then this includes them.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : जो सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापक हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है । जो गवर्नमेंट हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल्स हैं उन के अध्यापकों को इस में सम्मिलित किया जायेगा या नहीं ?

Shri Karmarkar: All these are covered by the definition "servants of the Government of India". They are included in this scheme.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जिन लोगों के पास रुपया ज्यादा होता है वे ही शायद प्राइवेट डाक्टरों से अपना इलाज कराते हैं, परन्तु क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि इस समय जो व्यवस्था है वह केवल काम चलाऊ व्यवस्था है । और जिन का इलाज पूरी तरह नहीं हो सकता, उन्हें मजबूर हो कर प्राइवेट डाक्टरों के पास जाना पड़ता है । अतः क्या उन की सुविधा के लिये भी कोई बात की जायेगी ?

श्री करमरकर : यह बात ठीक नहीं है ।

Hotel Classification Committee

*99. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hotel Classification Committee has been set up;

(b) if so, when and who are the members;

(c) when the Committee is expected to submit its final report; and

(d) what are the terms of refe rence?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee recommended the setting up of the Hotel Classification Committee and, if so, may I know why, when that Committee considered the rates, etc., they themselves did not classify the hotels?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Committee themselves recommended — which recommendation we have accepted— that a committee for classification of hotels should be constituted and set up. The reason was that it was some sort of an expert business. Some representatives of the Hotel Federation, the consumers and other peopie have to go into the whole business of what the standards of particular hotels were and what classification they deserve. Therefore, a separate committee was recommended.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What are the terms of reference made to this committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The terms of reference have been proposed. It will be a long statement. if necessary, I may read it out, but it will take time.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Health Survey and Planning Committee Report

*101. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 99 on the 21st November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the report of the National Health Survey and Planning Committee has since been received and considered by Government; and

(b) if so, what are its broad recommendations and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The report of the Health Survey and Planning Committee has been received by the Government. A broad preliminary examination of the report has been carried out. The recommendations which concern the Centrol Government are being taken up for detailed examination and those primarily concerning the State Governments are being referred to them for necessary action.

(b) The recommendations of the Committee broadly cover the fields of Under-graduate and Post-graduate medical education, Medical care, Public Health, Family Planning, Drugs and Medical supplies, Indigenous Systems of Medicine and Administrative Organisation. The Report is being placed on the Table of the Sabha during the current session.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether it will be possible for this House to discuss this report on a No-Day-Yet-Named Motion?

Mr. Speaker: After it is placed on the Table of the House, let us consider it. If it is placed on the last day, what can be done?

Shri Karmarkar: I think we shall lay it on the Table of the House on 24th.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long will it take for the Government to arrive at a decision to implement some of the recommendations of this Committee?

Shri Karmarkar: We have taken quick steps about it. So far as the Government of India are concerned, we have examined it already, and we have arrived at certain tentative conclusions. There are certain recommendations meant for the State Governments. How long they will take, I am not able to say.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what will be done by the Government of India to co-ordinate the implementation of their part of the report

with the implementation of that part of the report by the State Governments? What will the Government of India do to co-ordinate it?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, there are certain aspects of the report which concern our work, as for instance, the contributory health service scheme. The State Governments have nothing to do with that. There are certain aspects like medical relief in the States with which we have nothing to do. Therefore, we have divided the report into two portions. We are sending that part of the report which relates to the State Governments—action to be taken by them—to the State Governments. We are taking speedy action to consider or implement that part of the report which concerns us.

उत्तर प्रदेश में दूर-संचार व्यवस्था का पुनर्गठन

*१०२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री ७ दिसम्बर, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या ६७२ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश परिमण्डल के डाक-तार विभाग में दूर-संचार व्यवस्था को पुनर्गठित करने तथा अतिरिक्त मण्डल व उप-मण्डल बनाने की दिशा में इस बीच और कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : तीन और इंजीनियरी मण्डलों और दो और उप मण्डलों की मंजूरी दे दी गई है । वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

इंजीनियरी मण्डल	उप मण्डल
इलाहाबाद फोन	लखनऊ पश्चिम तार
मेरठ फोन	मेरठ टेलीफोन
बरेली तार	—

लखनऊ-कानपुर दूर-संचार क्षेत्र का पुनर्गठन करने का भी विचार है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या सारे मंडल या सरकिल के बारे में कोई चित्र तैयार किया गया है कि कितनी आवश्यकता है, और क्यों नहीं एक ही बार में इसका पुनर्गठन कर लिया जाता और बार बार निर्णय क्यों लिया जाता है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जैसे जैसे अनुभव होता है उसी के आधार पर ये निर्णय लिए जाते हैं । एक बार में सब का निर्णय लेना मेरे ख्याल में सम्भव भी नहीं है, और न यह व्यवहारिक या मितव्ययी होगा ।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

गेहूं के मूल्य निश्चित सीमा से न गिरने देना

अल्प सूचना प्रश्न संख्या १. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गेहूं के मूल्य निश्चित सीमा से न गिरने देने (प्राइस सपोर्ट) के लिये बनाई गयी योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ख) गेहूं के मूल्य न गिरने देने (प्राइस सपोर्ट) से जो धन प्राप्त होगा, वह का तकार तक किस प्रकार पहुंचेगा; और

(ग) यह योजना कब से लागू की जायेगी?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) In pursuance of their policy to assure a reasonable price to the cultivator for his produce, Government of India have fixed a minimum support price of Rs. 13 per maund for fair average quality of common varieties of white wheat for the 1961-62 wheat crop. Government are making necessary arrangements in consultation with the State Governments to undertake purchase operations in case the prices of wheat tend to fall below the minimum price.

(b) The minimum price for wheat has been fixed to assure the cultivator of a reasonable return for his produce, in order that he may have the necessary incentive to make the requisite investment in agriculture

and put in larger effort to produce more.

(c) The scheme would be applicable to the 1961-62 wheat crop which is about to be harvested.

श्री खुशवक्त राय: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गल्ले की खरीद कब से शुरू की जाएगी, जब दाम देहात में गिरने लगेंगे तब से या जब दाम शहरों में गिरने लगेंगे तब से ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल: खरीदने का तो विचार नहीं है। जब प्राइस १३ रुपए से नीचे गिर जाएगी तभी गवर्नमेंट खरीदने के लिए आएगी। ऐसा नहीं है कि सरकार पहले से खरीदने लगे।

श्री खुशवक्त राय: मैं यही जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट परचेज करेगी तो वह कहां करेगी, देहात के बाजारों में या शहर के बाजारों में ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल: वह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से बातचीत करके निश्चय करना होगा।

Shri Tyagi: Have the Government made sure that Rs. 13 per maund is a rate which is not uneconomic to the farmer, for, as far as I know, this is no where as far as the expenditure ratio is concerned?

Shri S. K. Patil It is called and rightly so the minimum price support. It does not mean that Government do not expect the farmer to get a little more than that. But there are instances where, when the new crops come in, the prices go down in the villages and the farmer does not know whether he is likely to get a better price. Therefore, he has got to be supported. So, a beginnig has been made by giving him an irreducible minimum. That does not mean that the price cannot be a little more than that.

Shri Kasliwal: The Minister said that for the moment, he has given price support to wheat. May I know whether Government are considering any price support to any other agricultural commodity whose price may tend to fall?

Shri S. K. Patil: The very fact that we have begun with wheat shows that the Government is prepared to do it not only for any other particular crop, but the whole range of agricultural production.

Shri Shivananjappa: What are the new formulae evolved to pay extra price over and above the statutory price?

Shri S. K. Patil: The question is about wheat.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह: जिन आधारों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया है कि १३ रुपए मन से कम पर गेहूं नहीं बेचा जाएगा, क्या उन आधारों को निश्चित करते वक्त यह भी ख्याल किया गया था कि एक मन गेहूं पैदा करने में किसान को कितना खर्चा करना पड़ता है और उसकी जिन्दगी के गुजारे के लिए उसको कम से कम कितनी कीमत की जरूरत है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल: वह तो यह नहीं है। उसके लिए तो मैं ने दो चार बार हाउस में कहा है कि उसके लिए तो एक कमेटी नियुक्त करनी होगी क्योंकि वह कोई सीधा सादा सवाल नहीं है। और फिर गेहूं ही तो एक चीज नहीं है, इतनी सारी एग्रीकल्चुरल कमेडिटीज हैं, उन सब का क्लेम ध्यान में रखना होगा। इसलिए इस प्रश्न का उत्तर मैं इस वक्त नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि कोई साइंटिफिक आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं। लेकिन १३ रुपया जो रखा गया है उसका अर्थ यह नहीं है कि यह इकानमिक प्राइस है। यह तो मिनिमम प्राइस रखी है कि इससे नीचे गेहूं की कीमत नहीं जाएगी। जब वक्त आएगा तो इस चीज की पूरी जांच की जाएगी। और उस वक्त यह कीमत बढ़ भी सकती है।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह: जिस कमेटी का जिक्र खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने किया उसके बारे में वह

पिछले चार पांच साल से कहते आ रहे हैं। किसान को अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य मिल सके इसके लिए कमेटी नियुक्त करने में सरकार कितनी देरी और लगाएगी। कितने समय में सरकार इस कमेटी को बनाने का विचार करती है?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : यह जो १३ रुपए मन है यह तो मिनीमम प्राइस सपोर्ट है। इसका मतलब यह है कि गवर्नमेंट प्राइस सपोर्ट की स्कीम को मंजूर करती है। शायद १३ रुपये का फिगर बदल जाये और इस से ज्यादा हो जाये। लेकिन इस के लिये जो कमेटी मुकर्रर की जायेगी उस में अभी थोड़ा समय लगेगा क्योंकि वह एक बड़ी चीज है और उस को सारी एग्रीकल्चरल कमेटीज पर विचार करना होगा।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : गवर्नमेंट दो बरस से यह कहती आ रही है कि वह प्राइस सपोर्ट की पालिसी के बारे में एक कमेटी बनायेगी। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि अभी उस में कुछ समय लगेगा। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि ग्रोअर्स के हितों के बारे में और उन की उपज के बारे में गवर्नमेंट कब तक निश्चय कर सकेगी और कब तक उन की उपज की उचित कीमत निश्चित की जायेगी ताकि वे समुचित तौर से अपनी खेती कर सकें। इस में कितना समय और लगेगा?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : प्राइस सपोर्ट तो अभी शुरू हो गया लेकिन उस पर डिटेल में अभी विचार करना है। अभी उस के लिये कमेटी बनाने में कुछ समय लगेगा। दूसरा सवाल यह पूछा गया कि वह इकानामिक प्राइस है या नहीं और कितनी इकानामिक प्राइस हो सकती है। यह पेचीदा सवाल है और इस लिये इस का यकायक जवाब नहीं दिया जा सकता। इसलिये मैं ने कहा कि इस के लिये एक सांइटिफिक कमेटी बनायी जायेगी जो सब चीजों की जांच करेगी और निश्चित करेगी कि हर एग्रीकल्चर कमोडिटीज के लिये क्या इकानामिक प्राइस हो सकती ह।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : मेहता कमेटी के बाद से प्राइस सपोर्ट की बात चल रही है और गवर्नमेंट हमेशा यह उत्तर देती है कि इस के लिये कमेटी बनायी जायेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कमेटी कब तक बन जायेगी।

श्री स० का० पाटिल : एग्रीकल्चर तो हिन्दुस्तान में सौ बरस से चल रहा है। अभी यह बात दो बरस से चल रही है। इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह इतनी सीधी बात नहीं है कि इस पर दो मिनट या दो महीने में निर्णय लिया जा सके। इस में थोड़ा समय लगेगा।

श्री वाजपेयी : सस्ते अनाज की जो सरकारी दुकानें हैं उन पर गेहूं १४ रु० मन के हिसाब से बेचा जा रहा है, और सरकार १३ रुपये मन के भाव से न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित कर रही है। क्या यह मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय जिस भाव पर हम को विदेशों से गेहूं मिल रहा है उस पर भी विचार किया गया है?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : उस पर विचार किया गया है और मैं ने कहा कि यह इकानामिक प्राइस नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट चाहती है कि किसान को इस से ज्यादा मिल लेकिन अगर किसी मंडी में गेहूं ज्यादा आ जाने से प्राइस गिरने लगती है तो गवर्नमेंट यह गारन्टी देती है कि वह १३ रुपये से ज्यादा उसे नहीं गिरने देगी और खुद खरीदना शुरू कर देगी।

Shri Tyagi: Is there any secret plan in the sleeves of the hon. Minister to get wheat very cheap in the market very soon? Are they going to have very cheap wheat in the market and that is why they are taking these precautions? Is there any such thing in the offing?

Shri S. K. Patil: There is no secret plan that the Minister cannot disclose

to the House. After all, the sanction of this House is necessary for anything that is being done. So far there is no secret plan. This is merely being done because there is a persistent demand from the farmer that he must be protected in the event of production being more and when the surplus agricultural economy is likely to come. Such guarantees are given by every Government in the world and I think it is a welcome sign that the Government of India have done it.

Supply of Rice in Kerala

S.N.Q. 2. + **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** **Shri Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quantity of rice supplied through fair price shops in Kerala has been reduced from 2¼ measures to 1½ measures recently;

(b) if so, the reasons for the reduction;

(c) what is the quantity of rice supplied to Kerala from Centre during each of the last 12 months; and

(d) whether there has been any reduction in the quantity recently?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The quantities of rice supplied through fair price shops and supplied to Kerala depend on the availability of rice in the local market. Generally, the quantum of ration is reduced during the post-harvest period and enhanced during the lean season. Following this practice, the quantity of rice issued through fair price shops in Kerala has been reduced from 2 measures to 1 measure per family per week with effect from the 4th March, 1962.

(c) A statement showing the supplies of rice made to Kerala from Central stocks during each of the months from March 1961 to February 1962 is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Month	('000 M. Tonnes)
March, 1961 ..	8.4
April, 1961 ..	5.7
May, 1961 ..	12.5
June, 1961 ..	22.2
July, 1961 ..	31.6
August, 1961 ..	30.9
September, 1961 ..	14.2
October, 1961 ..	24.6
November, 1961 ..	23.8
December, 1961 ..	26.6
January, 1962 ..	26.3
February, 1962 ..	23.8
Total	250.6

(d) The monthly supplies to Kerala from Madras onwards would be reduced on account of the reduction in the quantum of ration referred to above.

12.10 hrs.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: According to the statement the quantity was reduced in February, whereas in January, December, November, June and July the quantity was more. May I know whether this reduction was due to the availability of rice from the crop?

Shri S. K. Patil: As far as my information goes, during the harvest months the quantity is reduced every year. This is not a new phenomenon. In the lean period it is increased. The figures also show a corresponding increase in production. If there is any difficulty or hardship on that account, surely I am prepared to examine it. As I said, it is a normal feature.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the State Government has requested the Centre for supply of rice; if so, for how much?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not think so, because this correspondence goes on month after month. So far as the rice situation is concerned we are in a happy position and the State is not in any difficulty at all. So far as the availability of rice is concerned, I

shall go into that question because I do not know just now.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the price also has increased during the last six months; if so, what is the increase compared to the price in other States?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not have the figures about the price of rice. But, apart from the seasonal increase etc., there is no particular reason for the price to increase because so far as this year's crop is concerned it is better than in the previous year and there is no possibility of the price going up.

Shri V. Eacharan: May I know whether due to the reduction in the quantity of rice issued through fair price shops the open market price has gone up or gone down or it has been steady?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know. I have not got the information.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The hon. Minister of Finance in Kerala has made a statement in his budget speech recently that the price of rice in Kerala in 1961 as a whole compared to 1960 showed an upward trend and the Government of India has supplied quite a lot of rice for distribution through fair price shops. May I know whether the Government of India is looking into the distribution of rice through fair price shops to see whether the distribution is steady or not; otherwise, what is the reason for a rising trend in the price of rice in 1961 as compared to 1960?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is for that Government to examine, watch and do all that type of thing. They do it. So far as the Government of Kerala is concerned, if I mistake not, they were paying some kind of subsidy themselves out of their revenues in consultation with the Government of India. I do not know whether that subsidy continues to be paid or not. As to how it should be done etc., is a matter which is entirely within the competence of the Government of Kerala.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether the production of rice in Kerala has increased during the last one or two years; if so, by how much?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have not got the figures with me. When I said that the rice production has increased, I merely talked of rice production all over India and not whether in Kerala it has increased or not. I am quite sure it must have increased there too. In fact, my desire, my plan is that Kerala should be everything in its power to see that the rice production there increases because they are dependent wholly on rice. I think Kerala is trying its best to do that.

Additional Information re S.Q. No. 89

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Sir, with your permission I would like to add to what I have already stated in reply to a supplementary on Question No. 89 put by the hon. Member Shri Raghubir Sahai. He used the expression "weaker sections" and wanted to know whether any help is rendered by service co-operatives. If the expression "weaker sections" includes marginal and sub-marginal cultivators, we have been trying to do our utmost in order to enable village co-operatives to admit all classes of cultivators including marginal and sub-marginal cultivators and provide them adequate credit on the basis of their production requirements and repaying capacity. State Governments make an outright contribution to the funds of each primary society at three per cent of the additional loans made during a year over those advanced by it in the preceding year. This contribution is at the rate of four per cent. in the districts selected for implementing intensive agricultural development programme.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Colorisation of Vanaspati

*83. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further research has been carried out for a fast colour for the colorisation of Vanaspati; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Researches for finding out a suitable colour are still in progress.

Accident to Oil Tanker, 'Stanvac Sumatra'

*84. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government of India has ben drawn to a news item published recently that a 10,000 ton oil tanker "Stanvac Sumatra" which had a number of Indian Crew abroad met with a serious accident and broke into two in a storm in the China Sea on the 27th January, 1962;

(b) if so, what was the exact number of Indian sailors employed on the ship;

(c) whether there was any loss of life and injuries to the Indian crew; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 48 Indian Seamen from Bombay.

(c) and (d). One Indian seaman, Shri Ibrahim Alee, has ben reported to be missing and is presumably drowned. The remaining 47 members of the crew have been repatriated to their homes safe and sound. None of them sustained any injuries.

Chittaranjan Electric Locomotives

*85. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the normal production level of six electric locomotives per month has been achieved at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works; and

(b) if so, how many such locomotives have so far been produced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has developed capacity to manufacture 1 electrical locomotive per month, and has so far completed three locomotives. Capacity is being further developed progressively to achieve the target production level of six electric locomotives per month during 1965.

Trivandrum-Nagpur Night Air Mail Service

*87. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 895 on the 29th November, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the proposal of starting Night Air Mail Service between Trivandrum and Nagpur touching Bangalore and Hyderabad has been examined; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The matter is still under cvonsideration.

Fall in Sugar Production

*93. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of sugar has fallen down considerably during the current year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The production of sugar up to 7th March 1962 has been 16.87 lakh tons as compared with 18.37 lakh tons during the corresponding period last year. The decline in production can be attributed to measures taken to

regulate production and late start of factories in the Northern Region as compared with 1960-61 as also in some small measures to the damage to standing cane-crop caused by frost.

Broad Gauge Line between Guntakal and Marmagoa

*96. **Shri Agadi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any suggestion to lay Broad Gauge line between Guntakal and Marmagoa on Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pakistan Claim on Ganges Water

*100. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1753 on the 21st August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Pakistan has withdrawn its claim to more Ganges water in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation & Power (Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

The Fourth Meeting of the Water Resources Experts of India and Pakistan was held at Dacca from 27th December, 1961 to 8th January, 1962. The data available on the Projects in East Pakistan and West Bengal on the Ganga and Tista were exchanged Some additional data and consequential information required are to be furnished by correspondence by the Leaders of the two Delegations. Far from withdrawing their claim for more water from the Ganga, there has been a further increase in the water requirements according to the data furnished by the Pakistan Water Resources Experts at the last meeting.

Road Between Calcutta and Haldia Ports

122. **Shri N. M. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the time when the construction of Road between Haldia and Calcutta ports will be taken up and completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Government of India have no scheme for construction of road between Haldia and Calcutta ports. The State Government are, however, understood to be improving an existing road between Haldia port and Kolaghat which is connected with Calcutta by National Highway No. 6.

Dietary Atlas of India

123. **Shri N. M. Deb.** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2798 on the 25th April, 1961 and state the progress made in the preparation of the Dietary Atlas of India by the Indian Council of Medical Research?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Basic documents and available information on dietary studies received from some of the State Governments and other sources have been passed on to the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Hyderabad. The extent to which the available information can be utilised and whether further studies are necessary for the preparation of the atlas are under examination.

Applications for Industrial Power Load in Delhi

124. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for enhancement of industrial power load

to 20 HP. for small scale industries in Delhi were received by the Delhi Administration in 1960;

(b) how many have been sanctioned, how many are still pending with reasons thereof in view of Government's policy to encourage and give preference to small scale industries;

(c) whether Government will state when the industrial power could be supplied to those applicants; and

(d) to how many medium and large scale industries, the industrial power was sanctioned in the above period?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) 51.

(b) and (c). 9 applications were sanctioned, 25 rejected, and 17 are pending.

Because of acute shortage of power the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, desired to ascertain the number of such applicants whose requirements were genuine. A Press note was issued by the Delhi Administration on the 22nd June, 1960, advising those applicants who had applied prior to the 31st January, 1960, to apply afresh, giving particulars of the previous applications. The 25 rejected applications included 14 applications which were not made in response to this Press note. The remaining 11 were not found to be deserving cases.

17 applicants whose cases are pending have been advised to produce licences from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi permitting them to run their industries in the area concerned.

(d) No separte record for small scale, medium and large scale industries is maintained by the local Administration. However, power loads above 20 H.P. were sanctioned to 13 industries during the period in question. Out of these, 12 consumers were permitted to use load during night only.

Non-Availability of Forwarding Notes in Delhi

125. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 94 on the 21st November, 1961 regarding non-availability of forwarding notes for booking goods in Delhi and state:

(a) whether Government have since received representations to the fact that these forwarding notes are actually not easily available with the railway staff but are available in abundance either privately with the staff or with the brokers who sell these on high prices; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove this difficulty and malpractice?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). Yes. A couple of complaints in this regard were received only after 1st January, 1962, when the revised forms of Forwarding Notes were introduced.

(b). During January and February 1962, as many as 1,44,400 forms of Forwarding Notes have been supplied to the Delhi Parcel Office, the New Delhi Parcel Office and the New Delhi Goods Shed to ensure that the stock in hand is adequate. Stringent instructions have also been issued to ensure that no person is given Forwarding Note Forms in excess of his demand. As a result of these measures there is no difficulty now regarding availability of Forwarding Notes. However, the matter continues to be watched to see that no difficulty is caused to the trade.,

India-China Parcel Service

126. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a parcel service between India and China *via* Burma; and

(b) if so, how much business has been transacted so far since the start of the service?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a). Yes.

(b). The number of parcels sent to China since the introduction of the parcel service till 28-2-1962 is 10,410. Information regarding the number of parcels received from China is not available as they are received through the intermediary of several different countries although they are sent to China only through Burma.

Colourisation of Vanaspati

127. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given in Starred Question No. 650 on the 7th December, 1961 and state:

(a) whther there has been any further progress regarding the colourisation of Vanaspati; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) . The reserches for finding a suitable colour programmed by the Coordinating Committee of experts at its last meeting are in progress.

(b). Does not arise.

Manufacture of Diesel Locomotives

128. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been arrived at between the Government of India and an American firm for the manufacture of diesel locomotives in India;

(b) if so, the details of agreement and the layout of the plant and machinery required; and

(c) the nature of steps proposed to be taken to train Indian personnel as regards the know-how for developing diesel locomotives and diesel engines?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). Yes.

(b). The agreement provides for establishing the manufacture of complete diesel locomotives in India with the technical assistance of the American firm. Details of the plant and machinery layout etc. are under consideration.

(c) Selected nucleus personnel will be sent for training in America. A complete scheme will be evolved for training artisans and supervisors in the Diesel Locomotive Works in India.

Junior Staff Councils

129. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the recommendations made by the Junior Staff Councils of the departments under his Ministry since the constitution of these councils, year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendation have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the departments and on what grounds?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 32].

Junior Staff Councils

130. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the recommendations made by the Junior Staff Councils of the departments under his Ministry since the constitution of these councils, year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the departments and on what grounds?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a).

	Year	No. of Recommendations
	1956	9
	1957	26
	1958	22
	1959	14
	1960	28
	1961	26
(b)	1956	7
	1957	26
	1958	16
	1959	10
	1960	19
	1961	19

(c) 6 only.

(d) 18. For grounds of rejection a statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 33].

Junior Staff Councils

131. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the recommendations made by the Junior Staff Councils of the departments under his ministry since the constitution of these councils, year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the departments and on what grounds?

The Minister of Health (Shri D. P. Karmarkar): (a), (b), (c) and (d). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 34].

Junior Staff Councils

132. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the recommendations made by the Junior Staff Councils of the departments under his Ministry since the constitution of these councils, year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the departments and on what grounds?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 35].

Junior Staff Councils

133. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the recommendations made by the Junior Staff Councils of the departments under his ministry since the constitution of the councils, year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the departments and on what grounds?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

(a)	1955	5
	1956	5
	1957	9
	1958	5
	1959	15
	1960	9
	1961	12
	1962	3
	Total	63
(b)		54
(c)		2
(d)		7

These recommendations could not be agreed to as they were not in accord with the general policy of Government or involved relaxation of the extant orders and procedures applicable to staff in all the Ministries of the Government of India.

Junior Staff Councils

134. Shri P. C. Borroah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recommendations made by the Junior Staff Councils of the departments under his Ministry since the constitution of these councils, year-wise;

(b) how many of them have been implemented;

(c) how many of the recommendations have been held in abeyance for more than one year; and

(d) how many have been rejected by the departments concerned and on what grounds?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Integrated Plan for Towns and Villages

135. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an integrated plan has been drawn up by Government for healthy growth of towns and villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b): Preparation of Master Plans is primarily the concern of State Governments. The Third Plan, however, indicates the following main ingredients of developmental policy, which have to be followed to achieve the broad objective of securing balanced development between large, medium size and small industries and between rural and urban areas:—

(i) As far as possible, new industries should be established away from large and congested cities.

(ii) In the planning of large industries, the concept of region should be adopted. In each case, planning should extend beyond the immediate environs to a larger area for whose development the new industry would serve as a major focal point.

(iii) In community development projects or other areas within a district, the rural and urban components of development should be knit into a composite plan based in each case on schemes for strengthening economic inter-dependence between towns and the surrounding rural areas.

(iv) Within each rural area the effort should be to secure a diversified occupational pattern in place of the present extreme dependence on agriculture.

Stamp to Commemorate Liberation of Goa

136. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to

issue a stamp in commemoration of the liberation of Goa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are being worked out.

Integral Coach Factory Perambur

137. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the proposal to build rail cars and other varieties of passenger coaches in the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur; and

(b) the reasons for delay in finalising the proposal?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A developmental order for 31 Broad Gauge and 33 Metre Gauge Diesel Rail Cars was placed on the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur in March 1961. The preparation of designs and specifications for these rail-cars is in hand and it is expected that their manufacture will be taken up towards the end of 1964-65. The manufacture of other new types of Passenger Coaches will be taken up during the earlier period.

Besides Broad Gauge Third Class Coaches, the Factory has built Broad Gauge Third Class Sleeper Coaches and Third Luggage and Brake-vans (TLRs). They are currently building Board Gauge First Class coaches.

The building of Board Gauge composite First and Third class coaches and Broad Gauge Electric Multiple Unit Coaches has been programmed to commence from April 1962 and November 1962 respectively.

The construction of Metre Gauge Passenger Coaches (Third Class, Third class sleeper and First class coaches) has been programmed to be taken up early in 1963-64.

(b) There has been no delay in finalising the proposal.

C.H.S. Scheme

138. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the Contributory Health Service Scheme to Amritsar and Ludhiana;

(b) if so what will be the recurring expenditure to be incurred on the expansion Scheme; and

(c) what is the number of beneficiaries at these places?

The Minister for Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Road Board

139. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1114 on the 4th December, 1961, and state:

(a) the progress since made in the consideration of the proposal to set up a Road Board at the Centre; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a Road Board at the Centre involves an issue of policy and raises some legal and administrative problems which require careful examination. The matter is under the active consideration of Government but a decision is expected to take some time.

Indus Water Treaty

140. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 376 on the 11th August, 1961 and state the latest position on the working of Indus Water Treaty, 1960?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim): Since then, three more meetings of the

Permanent Indus Commission have been held. The Commission has also conducted ten inspection tours of works and sites in the Indus Basin in India and in Pakistan.

Housing Accommodation for P. & T. Staff, Bikaner

141. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great hardship experienced by the staff of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in securing suitable housing accommodation in Bikaner at reasonable rent;

(b) whether there was once a proposal to have a Posts and Telegraphs Department Colony at Bikaner;

(c) if so, at what stage is the proposal at present; and

(d) when the same is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (d). The construction of ten units of quarters is nearing completion. A proposal for acquiring one acre of land has been approved and construction will be taken up as soon as land becomes available.

Travel Agents

142. Shri P. C. Deb: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1177 given on the 4th December, 1961 and state:

(a) the details of the applications received by Government for recognition of Travel Agents; and

(b) the decision taken in each case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). In all fifty-four applications for recognition as Travel Agents have been received. The applications are being scrutinised and no final decision has yet been taken in the matter.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Tripura

143. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper assessment has been made to implement the minor irrigation schemes in Tripura during the Third Plan period both in plain and Tillaland; and

(b) if so, details thereof, sub-division-wise?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Yes. A statement showing sub-division-wise details of the Schemes already investigated and under execution is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 36].

Murder on Train on Grand Chord

144. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any clue could be found out regarding the man murdered in the evening train on the Grand Chord on the 25th December, 1961;

(b) what is the progress of investigation; and

(c) what steps have been taken for the safety of the passengers particularly on that line and elsewhere on other railways after this daring instance?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Presumably the Hon. Member is referring to the incident in which 4 persons lost their lives, while travelling by 9 Up Doon Express between December 29 and 30, 1961, on the Howrah-Moghalsarai Grand Chord Section of the Eastern Railway. The required information is as follows:—

(a) and (b). Yes Sir. Police investigations have so far resulted in the arrest of 3 criminals responsible for

this crime and efforts continue to apprehend the remaining culprits also.

(c) Some of the precautionary measures adopted for the safety of the passengers on the Grand Chord Section (E/Rly.) as also elsewhere are detailed in the statement laid on the Table.

Statement

1. All night trains in Bihar are being escorted by police;

2. a Squad of one Inspector, one-Sub-Inspector, two Head Rakshaks and six Rakshaks of Railway Protection Force has also been deputed to travel in plain clothes on selected trains between Asansol-Kodarma and Asansol-Durgapur with a view to surprise criminals and apprehend suspicious characters at night time. This arrangement is to assist G.R.P. as a temporary measure;

3. a meeting of police officers of Bihar was held wherein ways and means have been devised for providing greater safety to the travelling public;

4. a high level meeting with the Inspectors-General of police of certain States was held for improving effectiveness of the security measures by the Government Railway Police;

5. the Intelligence Branch of R.P.F. have instructions to keep close surveillance on the criminals operating on Railways and to pass on to the G.R.P. all intelligence colected by them;

6. close co-operation between R.P.F., G.R.P. and the State Police is maintained at all levels for the effective prevention and detection of crime.

डाक तथा तार विभाग के विभागातिरिक्त कर्मचारी

१४५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २१ नवम्बर, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तथा तार विभाग के विभागातिरिक्त कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में जो बढ़ोतरियां स्वीकृत की गई थीं, उन की अदायगी के क्रम में प्रत्येक परिमण्डल में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

(ख) शेष कर्मचारियों को उन की अदायगियां देर से देर कब तक कर दी जायेंगी; और

(ग) राजन कमेटी की जिन सिफारिशों पर तब तक निश्चय नहीं किया जा सका था, उन में से प्रत्येक के बारे में इस बीच क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) इस दिशा में प्रत्येक परिमण्डल में की गई प्रगति का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३७]

(ख) लगभग तीन महीने में ।

(ग) (१) शाखा डाकघरों में इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले फार्मों को प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में छापना ।

(२) शाखा डाकघरों की संक्षिप्ति में दर्ज की गई प्रविष्टियों की लेखा दफ्तर द्वारा जांच ।

(३) अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर को ५० न० पै० प्रतिमास की दर से, अतिरिक्त विभागीय उप डाकघर को एक रुपया प्रतिमास की दर से तथा अतिरिक्त विभागीय वितरण ऐजेंटों को १० न० पै० प्रति मास की दर से लेखन-सामग्री (स्टेशनरी) भत्ता ।

और (४) विभाग द्वारा विभागीय डाकघरों को कार्बन तथा मोहर लगाने वाली लाख देने की व्यवस्था ।

शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में मानसिक चिकित्सालय

१४६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ४ दिसम्बर, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न

संख्या १११५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शाहदरा (दिल्ली) में मानसिक चिकित्सालय की स्थापना में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग ने मानसिक चिकित्सालय के निर्माण कार्य के कुछ अंश के लिये टेण्डर आमंत्रित कर लिये हैं और साथ ही वह उपचार खण्ड के लिये विस्तृत प्राक्कलन तैयार कर रहा है । चिकित्सालय के शेष भागों के विस्तृत उद्देश भी तैयार किये जा रहे हैं और इस में तीन महीने लगने का और सम्भावना है ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की समस्तीपुर-रक्सौल लाइन

१४७. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की समस्तीपुर-रक्सौल लाइन को मीटरगेज से ब्राडगेज में बदलने की योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो समस्तीपुर से रक्सौल तक की लाइन जो ब्राडगेज में बदली जायेगी वह दरभंगा हो कर जायेगी या मुजफ्फरपुर-मोतीहारी हो कर ?

उप-मंत्री रेल (श्री एस० वी० रामस्वामी) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

स्मृति डाक-टिकट

१४८. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने प्रसिद्ध हिन्दी कवि पं० सूर्यकान्त त्रिपाठी 'निराला' की स्मृति में उन के जन्म दिवस (आगामी बसन्त पंचमी १९९३) के अवसर पर डाक टिकट जारी करने का विचार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का पूर्ण विवरण क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) सरकार को इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं मिला है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस तरह के सभी प्रस्तावों पर यथोचित विचार किया जाता है ।

1930(Ai) LSD—3.

12.15 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I have given notice of this adjournment motion because there have been three derailments on the 17th March itself. Two men have died in a train derailment between Ichchapuram and Jhadupudu stations of the South Eastern Railway. There was another train derailment where 5,000 passengers were held up and it is said in the newspaper reports that this is the sixth accident during the last 20 days on the Grand Chord section of the Eastern Railway and the PTI correspondent who visited the site of the accident found scores of passengers suffering from hunger and thirst. It means that they were not supplied even with water or food and there were no facilities available for first-aid. There was a third derailment in the Northern Railway. I would like to know the causes of these derailments. After we discussed the question of accidents more accidents have taken place. There have been three accidents in one day. I can appreciate their anxiety to see that accidents do not take place. I would request you, Sir, to kindly admit this adjournment motion so that we may

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

get a chance to discuss it further and see how we can avoid more accidents.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Sir, I have also given notice of an adjournment motion in regard to the railway accident which occurred in 17th March.

Mr. Speaker: It is the same one.

Shri Vajpayee: Yes. But it is not clear from the Press reports whether the bridge collapsed or the engine was derailed. Had it been a passenger train the loss of lives would have been very tremendous.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, according to your directions, whenever there is any major accident I on my own come to the House and make a statement. It so happened that there had been on the 17th March three derailments on three railways—one on the South Eastern Railway, one on the Eastern Railway and the other on the Northern Railway. I will give briefly whatever information I have with me about these derailments.

On 17-3-1962 at about 11.40 hours while Goods Train No. 514 A Dn. which was running from Jhadupudu to Ichchhapuram on the Khurda Road district of the South Eastern Railway, its train engine and the 16 wagons behind it derailed and capsized and were thrown into the nala at mile 392|18-19 at bridge No. 1052 after breaking down the Waltair end abutment and pier No. 1 and damaging pier No. 2.

As a result of the accident, the driver and first fireman were removed from the engine with severe burns and later both expired. A gangman who was working at the site was also killed. Besides, 12 other persons—all railway men—were injured, two of them grievously.

Prima facie it appears—the enquiry has not been held—that re-railing work was in progress on the bridge and for that purpose, a block had been obtained from 9.00 hours to 11.00 hours on 17-3-1962. Before, however, the rail closures had been put in, the block was removed by the officers in charge of the work. Further investigations are being made into the cause of the accident. The bridge itself did not collapse.

The other was on the Eastern Railway about which Shri Banerjee has raised a question on the basis of some Press news as to how 5,000 persons were stranded at such a very important station. It is not believable that at that station—Mr. Banerjee also knows that station—this would happen. I will request him to exercise his own imagination whether at a station like Gaya there will be scarcity of water.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The newspaper report says that they had to pay two annas for a glass of water.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have seen it. That is why I am requesting my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, to exercise his own imagination. He also knows the station.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The PTI correspondent gives that news item.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That is why I am making that request. I am now giving the details. After that, I will leave it to Shri Banerjee to infer whether what has been stated in the newspapers can be correct or not.

Shri Hem Barua: It can be verified. Why should we exercise our imagination in respect of facts?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If the hon. Member shows a little patience, I will read out the statement. Further, I am not yielding the floor.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister make his statement.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: On 17-3-1962 at 21.10 hrs. while 337 Up Sealdah-Kiul-Gaya passenger was being admitted into Manpur station on Grand

Chord Section of Eastern Railway, the engine derailed of all wheels blocking Up and Down lines. The Up line was cleared at 1.20 hrs. and single line working was introduced. I will again emphasise the significance of the time factor. The Down line was cleared at 10.35 hours and double line working was introduced with a speed restriction. The General Manager, Chief Engineer and Chief Mechanical Engineer who were on inspection at Gaya supervised the restoration operations. The cause of accident is under investigation.

I will make enquiries about what has appeared in the newspapers but, on the very face of it, when the derailment took place at 21 hours and the single line work was restored at 1 O'clock in the morning, it is not conceivable that 5,000 people would have accumulated at the station. Anyhow, I will make investigations about that point.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Another question which arises out of this should be taken into account. This is the sixth accident on the Grand Chord line during the last twenty days, accordng to some reports. Is it true or not?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There have been a few derailments in the Eastern Railways but, fortunately, most of them were in respect of goods train.

Now, the third accident that took place was on the Northern Railway, on 17-3-1962.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was in the North East Frontier Railway.

Shri Jagivan Ram: What I have got here is about the accident in the Northern Railway.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is the fourth one.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This is what I have got.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister seems to forget Assam.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: At 6·58 hours on 17-3-1962 M-8 Dn. pick up goods while being received at line No. 1 at Murshadpur next to Najibabad at Saharanpur-Moradabad section entered the sand hump, resulting in the derailment of engine No. 12591 CWD of all wheels and derailment and capsizing of loco rest van next to engine and 7 other wagons. Two firemen in the rest van jumped off and received minor injuries. The cause is under investigation and an Assistant Officers' Enquiry has been ordered. That is all the information that I have got in my possession.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The third accident which I mentioned in my adjournment motion pertains to the North Eastern Railway. The newspaper says:

> "The driver and the firman of a Katihar-bound goods train were injured when the engine and the four wagons immediately behind it went off the track between Kumedpur and Lava stations on the Katihar-Khejuriaghad section of the North East Frontier Railway last evening, according to a report received here today.
>
> The derailment followed a head-on collision between the engine and a push trolley loaded with railway sleepers, the report said.
>
> Train services on this section have been suspended."

So, according to the Minister's version, the third accident that he narrated was something different from what I have mention in my adjournment motion. Then, this is the fourth accident. Has he any information about the fourth one?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): There is a fifth also.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far as the accident which Shri Banerjee pointed out is concerned, I will make enquiries.

Mr. Speaker: Normally it is the practice to bring to the notice of the House accidents which involve the death of any passengers or even the persons who are running the trains. The adjournment motion reads:

> "Immediate need to discuss three derailments of Passenger and Goods trains on 17th March 1962 resulting in death of two persons and serious injury to many."

Shri Vajpayee referred to the collapse of the bridge. The hon. Minister has stated that the bridge did not collapse but some block was removed by the officer. The matter is under-investigation. It is rather unfortunate that this accident should have occurred. The hon. Minister would kindly lay a statement on the Table of the House or give further information as soon as the enquiry is over.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, Sir. I will ascertain the facts and as soon as any information is received, I will lay it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the other derailments are concerned, about five or six of them, whatever might be the reason, they are highly regrettable.

An Hon. Member: Only four.

Mr. Speaker: Even if it is four, it is bad. I do not know who is to blame for this, the engine driver or the person who was in charge of laying the route. The hon. Minister can only manage them. But it is equally the duty of hon. Members who are in charge of various trade unions also to advise them to do their work much better. It is a misfortune of misfortunes. Of course, I allow all hon. Members to put questions about the working conditions etc. of the railway workmen. Though the hon. Minister is in charge of railways and is bound to explain everything to this House, I think it is the responsibility of other hon. Members also—I am not now referring to Shri Banerjee and I do not know whether he is connected with the railwaymen's union or not—who come here and raise questions about the salaries and working conditions of the railwaymen to advise the railway workers to render better service. If only they had been careful and vigilant, these derailments would not have taken place. The hon. Minister cannot be taken to task for the indifference of the workmen. Of course, I will always allow opportunities to hon. Members to raise the question of the grievances of the workers, and they can do whatever they can for them. At the same time, they must also advise them to render better service to the community. It is a misfortune of misfortunes. Whether a fireman dies or an engine driver dies, there is a death of somebody who belongs to this country. I am really sorry this has happened. Hon. Members who are in charge or who are in a position fortunately to advise the workers must tell them that they would take up their cases with respect to emoluments etc. only if they render better service to the community.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): But Mr. Banerjee's union is not recognised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I very well appreciate your advice, Sir. We have been advising the railway workers to do better and better service. We have been pleading in this House that the trade union representatives should be associated with this committee where they discuss accidents etc. Then only the committee would be in a better position to discuss the rolling stock, the condition of engines etc. Therefore, the All India Railwaymen's Federation should be associated with this Committee. Otherwise, it will be doing an injustice to them.

Mr. Speaker: Is derailment one of the methods by which the Government should be forced to have a re-

presentative of workmen? These two ought not to be connected. Can we say that this is one of the methods of forcing the Government to have a representative in the committee and until then the derailments will go on? The suggestion will be looked into by the hon. Minister. At the same time, the derailments ought not to be allowed to continue merely because the representative of workmen are not there in the committee.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Perhaps Shri Banerjee has referred to the committee that we have set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Kunzru. I will pass on his suggestion to the Committee that the representatives of the All India Railwaymen's Federation may be examined by the Committee.

Mr. Speaker: If they are associated with the committee then there will not be much difficulty. In view of the statement of the hon. Minister, I do not think it is necessary to allow the adjournment motion.

—

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE IMPORT AND EXPORT POLICY COMMITTEE

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri K. C. Reddy): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Import and Export Policy Committee. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3547/62].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER THE DELHI DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1957

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

(i) The Delhi Development (Management of Properties) Regulations, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1338 dated the 10th June, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. 3102/61]

(ii) The Delhi Development (Betterment Charge Arbitration) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 11-11 dated the 9th September, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3338/61]

(iii) The Delhi Development Authority (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Sertive) Regulations, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 2226 dated the 16th September, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3339/61]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1939

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. VIII (6)-MV/61 published in Tripura Gazette dated the 25th November, 1961 making certain amendment to the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3548/62]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, on behalf of Shri A. M. Thomas I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 67 dated the 13th January, 1962 making certain further amendments to the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3549/62]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER THE DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) ACT, 1954.

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under

[P. S. Narkar]

sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules. 1955:—

(i) G.S.R. No. 1454 dated the 9th December, 1961.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 1480 dated the 16th December, 1961.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 1538 dated the 30th December, 1961.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 96 dated the 20th January, 1962.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3550/62]

12.32 hrs.

OPINIONS ON BILL

Shri Subbiah Ambalam (Ramanathapuram): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Paper Nos. I and II to the Bill further to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opionion thereon by the direction of the House on the 22nd April, 1961.

12.32¼ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and Fifty-eventh Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—National News print and Paper Mills Limited (Reports and Accounts).

12.32½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): Sir, I beg to present the Forty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts(Civil), 1959-60.

12.32¾ hrs.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that Sarvashri R. S. Arumugam, K. R. Sambandam and Resham Lal Jangde have resigned their seats in Lok Sabha with effect from the 17th March, 1962.

12.33 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th March, 1962."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th March, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

12.33¼ hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Sushila Naya on the 15th March, 1962, namely:—

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply greateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th March, 1962'".

and the amendments moved thereon.

I may inform the House that out of 1 hour and 45 minutes now left the hon. Prime Minister may take an hour and 45 minutes will be at the disposal of hon. Members to speake. I will call upon the hon. Prime Minister at 3 o'clock. After hon. Members have spoken for 45 minutes, that is, at 1·15 P.M., the house will take up the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Shri P. K. Deo was in possession of the House. He may continue his speech.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day I was dealing with the question of expenses in connection with the elections. Coming to the other aspect of the elections I would like the House to consider the various malpractices that have been resorted to in the last elections as also the manner in which voters were tempted. I would say the voters were bribed with cash and promises and donations to the various clubs, recreation centres, schools and temples. Due to the way official pressure used to further the electoral ends of the party in power I would say the entire election has proved to be a big scandal.

12.35 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

It was a regular feature in my constituency that purchasing agents, merchants, licencees and permit and quota holders had been moving freely and in a most frantic way with bags of cash in order to purchase votes. The gearing up of the administrative machinery to ensure the election successes of the party in power would be manifest from the following facts.

In my constituency Block Development Officers organised block exhibition meetings where Congress candidates and Ministers could go and address the public. Many instances have come to my notice where P.W.D officers, civil supplies officers and forest officers were most shamelessly, asked to procure jeeps and cash from their contractors for the election purposes of the party in power.

The conjunction of the eight planets was a blessing in disguise for the party in power. As you know, in every village *yagnyas* were performed. Ministers and Congress candidates who could hardly draw 200 men for their public meetings took advantage of the gatherings in *yagnyashalas* and approach the voters. The made sumptuous donations to the various *yagnya* committees and made the voters vow to vote for the Congress Party candidates.

Where persuasion and temptation failed a threat was held out for starting prosecutions against encroachments under various pretexts, for the forfeiture of various forest rights and for harassment by sales-tax and commercial tax officers. Last of all was the threat that no development work would be taken up if they did not vote for the Congress. Particularly in my State where the Congress Party has been saddled in power till 1967 they could fully utilise that position and could go to that extent of canvassing.

We learnt of instances where liquor had been distributed to purchase votes.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): You must be talking of your personal experience.

Shri P. K. Deo: No, it was the Congress candidate who did it. We also learnt of instances where glamorous film stars were engaged for canvassing for the Congress candidates. In some cases personalities with sex appeals and pin-up girls were used for procuring votes .

Shri Tyagi: Nobody can commit the folly of giving drinks to voters because they would commit mistakes when they are drunk and might mark the ballot paper wrongly.

Shri P. K. Deo: It was given afterwards.

The booths and the polling stations where the Congress was defeated in the mid-term elections were changed most arbitrarily against the protests of the opposition parties. Last but not the least the noting down of the number of the ballot paper against the voter's name in the working copy of the electoral roll in the booth by the Presiding Officer did not keep the entire voting system a secret; rather it provided an opportunity to the party in power to threaten the voters with victimisation in future.

All these tactics resorted to by the party in power created utter confusion and chaos in the minds of the electors and they could not exercise their discretion freely. They had to exercise their voting power under duress. There was confusion between the National Flag and the Congress flag. There was confusion between the Congress Party of today and Mahatma Gandhi's Congress Party. There was confusion between the Congress as a political party and the Congress as the Government. Some time back a new theory was expounded on the floor of the Orissa Legislative Assembly by the Chief Minister of Orissa that the Party and the Government are one and identical. Such utterances are often heard in communist countries where the party and the Government are equated together. But in a democratic set-up as in this country to say that the party and the Government are just one and identical does not look nice.

Last of all comes the jugglery of counting. Shri Dandekar, a Swatantra candidate who won by 1,500 votes in the first counting had to lose by 500 votes in the recount. In the neighbouring constituency Shri Vajpayee's, a Jan Sangh candidate, result did not change in spite of a recount. We have seen that in all cases of recount it was an advantage to the ruling party.

Shri Tyagi: How? The count is a mathematical process of addition; there cannot be any change in it.

Shri P. K. Deo: That is what has happened.

Just prior to the general election a National Integration Conference was held under the auspices of the Prime Minister in Delhi and most of the leaders of the opposition parties were invited to participate in it. That Conference, while stressing that "political power at any level should not be used for furthering personal interests of members of one's own party or to harm the interests of members of other parties" suggested that representatives of various parties at the State and national level should continue to endeavour to develop a code of conduct and to evolve a machinery of mutual conciliation and consultation. Though every effort was made in most of the States towards this end, I am sorry to remark that no initiative was taken in my State by the party in power, in spite of the suggestion of the Election Commission.

In my State most objectionable and most vulgar posters of very bad taste, depicting falsehood and intended to misrepresent and to create hatred against particular parties and individuals were displayed in large numbers in the mid-term election, and those posters were again repeated during this general election. I am so glad that the Prime Minister has instructed the Home Ministry to collect the various posters of the opposition parties. I request that a similar instruction may be given to collect the objectionable posters, leaflets and pamphletes of the Congress Party in my State. That would prove the length and breadth of the falsehood and the depth of meanness and crudeness to which the party in power had stooped to in the general elections.

I would be failing in my duty if I did not express my regret at the intolerance and allergy of our national leaders towards the Indian press. If India is proud of anything today it is of India's free press. But I am very sorry that persons of the stature of the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and the Home Minister went to the extent of accusing the press of being partial and of misrepresenting statements. At the State level the party in power went to the extent of stopping various advertisements, and in my State the Chief Minister during the election period stopped the government advertisements to the Ganatantra paper which is an opposition paper. In this way an attempt has been made throughout to strangle public opinion and criticism and the free press of India. If such things continue, I am afraid God alone can save democracy in this country. Unless suitable methods are devised to check the various malpractices and to prevent the employment of official and monetary pressure in the elections and for making better arrangements for secrecy, I am afraid that the entire election would become a big hoax and it will be the death knell of democracy. The election of today, as it stands, is a mockery at the poverty, ignorance and illiteracy of the Indian people.

Various complaints have been voiced in this House and also outside against these malpractices, and it is high time that a high powered committee should be appointed to probe into these allegations. If there is sincerity behind the talk of national integration, if there is sincerity behind the prescription of a code of conduct and for democratic processes, I think the appointment of such a committee is overdue. It was decided in the National Integration Conference that political parties should not aggravate their existing differences and create tension between themselves on the basis of caste or community, rather they should try to settle their differences by conciliation and consultation. The Conference suggested the appointment of a machinery for the quick examination and redress of genuine cases of complaints. They may be of a linguistic nature. The Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute has been hanging fire for so long. The Bihar-Orissa border dispute regarding a tiny tract, namely Saraikella and Kharswan, has still remained unsolved. In this connection I would like to quote a passage from *The Times of India* of yesterday where the Maharashtra Governor, Shri Sri Prakasa, in the course of the Governor's Address, has mentioned that the recent elections in the Maharashtra-Mysore border areas have vindicated the stand of the Maharashtra Government on the border issue and that the Union Government would have to resolve the issue on the basis of "this verdict as a matter of highest priority".

It is a very good thing that the Government there have requested the Central Government to take notice of the election result and to devise means for the integration of the really Maharashtra tracts which are still in Mysore. At the same time, if the verdict of the election is of any consequence, in the Saraikella and Kharswan area, on the very issue of integration with Orissa Members have been elected to the Bihar Legislative Assembly from Saraikella as well as Kharswan, two M.L.A's. The Communist M.P. who has been elected from Jamshedpur also fought his election on the main platform of integration of these tracts in Orissa. I think Government will please take not of the desire of the people and act accordingly.

In the end I would like to say this. If we scrutinise the election process, I feel that the future of democracy is very gloomy in this country. The Orissa Chief Minister exceeded all his previous limits of arrogance in saying on the floor of the Orissa Legislative Assembly that he is not going to give replies to the Members of the Swatantra Party and that he will crush them administratively. We have seen that in Burma overnight there was a military *coup de'etat* and all the Ministers were taken behind the bars. We have also seen that in Pakistan a military dictator is still going strong.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

And in Nepal we have seen the practical burial of democracy. As things proceed in this way I am afraid that a totalitarian dictatorship is raising its ugly head here too: in the name of socialism a totalitarian dictatorship has been growing in this country as it once did in Germany at the time of Hitler in the name of a national socialist party. We have to guard against this.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman: We are pressed for time. I would request the hon. Members to be as brief as possible.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I shall abide by the suggestion.

It is, perhaps, natural that, since the general elections loomed large and for the next five years the destiny of the country has been, in a measure, demarcated, there should be more references to the method and manner in which the general elections were conducted. It is a matter of deep sorrow for us rather than resentment or frustration to find that in these general elections, not only the ruling party abused the administrative machinery, but the elections were far from fair and far from just to the opposition. Repeatedly, the Treasury Benches have acknowledged the fact that in parliamentary democracy, the need for an opposition was unquestionable. Yet, the Prime Minister, on one occasion, said, what can we do, if the people do not choose to vote for the opposition. we cannot go out of the way to assist the opposition. The opposition Members never asked for any favours from the ruling party. All that they pleaded was that in parliamentary democracy, equal opportunities in the matter of election should be given to all parties. May I point out that, notwithstanding the fact that the Prime Minister and other hon. Members of the Treasury Benches have been rightly exercised over the question of national and emotional integration, in these elections ,almost in all the States, one could feel that the communal appeal had some sort of a charm for the voters and that avenue was exploited by the ruling party to the maximum? I will not say that the ruling party succeeded in all States. But, in a large number of areas, it was obvious that the communal appeal held away. I for one feel that if the Congress party had set an example by refraining from the communal appeal, even if it had lost 50 seats, ultimately, it would have gained a great deal in national integration. It is a matter of regret that the ruling party saw to the number of seats won and did not see what type of repercussion, this type of communal appeal would have in the long run.

12.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I regret to say that the administrative machinery was used. The hon. Member who spoke before me gave various instances. May I give one perhaps out of many that occurred in my area as indeed, elsewhere? A contractor wanted to assist us and was working for us. Immediately after two or three days, we found that the Executive Engineer was set upon him and the Executive Engineer was told to see that that particular contractor worked for the Congress and not for me. There were numerous cases where we found that government vehicles were openly used for the purpose of Congress elections. Not only that. Months prior to the elections— in respect of this particular allegation, I have got documentary evidence if anybody wants to see—whenever a Minister toured, a programme was sent out to all parties. In the programme, the Collector mentioned that a particular Minister would have discussions with the members of the Congress party. I fail to understand why public money and public machinery should be utilised for arranging discussions between a Minister and Congress workers in particular areas. Nobody can

deny this fact because, if necessary, documentary evidence of this can be produced.

Apart from this, there was systematic bribery and corruption from village to village, from cottage to cottage. In numerous areas where we went out, the question was, we are being promised Rs. 10, what are you going to pay. One could have understood if here and there this type of question is asked. But, when one comes across scores and scores in villages and when one sees the trends of voting, one has no doubt whatever that bribery, unfortunately, did play a very large part in bringing about the result in the way that it has done. In the Bombay State, the opposition was wiped out except to the extent of 5 per cent or perhaps less The solitary figure was my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai. How can such a type of result be achieved, comparable to the result which Hitler achieved in Germany and that too on a minority voting when the entire voting is taken into consideration? I think that if parliamentary democracy has to survive and it has any meaning, the ruling party will have to search its heart.

The next point that I would like to deal with is, throughout the elections and, indeed, in the President's speech, much has been made about the Plan. May I tell this House that all talk of the Second Plan having succeeded is completely untrue? The physical targets in most cases have not been attained. Take the example of self-sufficiency in food. At the beginning of the Second Plan we were assured that India would be self-sufficient in the matter of foodgrains by the end of the Second Plan. What happened at the end of the Second Plan? My hon. friend Shri S. K. Patil went to America and entered into a contract for the supply of 1 crore and 70 lakh tons of wheat and other foodgrains to this country. Where was self-sufficiency? How can we say that the Second Plan has succeeded if this country has to go with the beggar's bowl and contract for 1 crore and 70 lakh tons of foodgrains to this country? Even at the end of the Third Plan, there is no prospect of this country being self-sufficient.

Take un-employment. Does anybody deny that at the end of the Second Plan, the number of un-employed is far greater than what it was at the beginning of the Second Plan? How can we say that, in the matter of the most important thing, namely the question of employment, the physical target has been fulfilled? Take the question of steel plants. Does anybody seriously believe that all the steel plants have succeeded? What was the target at the beginning of the Second Plan? Was it not said that the three steel plants, each of them would produce 1 million tons of steel ingots? Notwithstanding the fact that the expenditure on these steel plants has been more than nearly twice, I ask what is the production today. In October or November, 1961, were we not told that the production capacity of all the steel plants was not even 35 per cent today? How can then it be said that the steel plants have succeeded? The core of the Plan has failed and failed miserably. But, why is it that the Congress party got votes? I will tell you. In the course of my election campaign, I visited nearly 300 villages. I used to go to the Gram panchayat offices where big posters used to be put up. Industrialisation of the country, and the picture of the steel plants was shown. What does the poor villager understand whether the steel plant is producing, after 5 years 35 per cent or 100 per cent? A villager does not understand this. I, therefore, maintain that the Second Plan has failed.

Similarly, it has failed in the matter of electricity supply. After all, the boasting of the Congress party is that it is going in for socialism. Take the example of electricity generation. It is true that power-houses have been set up. Who benefits by them? In the case of the Rihand power-house, it is

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation of the Birlas which has entered into a contract for a bulk of its supply at a relatively small cost. It is not the villager who has got it for lift irrigation or for agricultural purposes. It is not the poor man who is getting electricity. Therefore, I ask this question, do we mean taxation to construct power-houses and generate more electricity for giving it to the multi-millioners or for the benefit of the villagers. I challenge my hon. friends to say that in this matter, we have made any headway. Why is it that, even now, the targets which the Ministry very wisely set up, namely, in the matter of lift irrigation electricity supply at the rate of 9 nP. per unit and in the matter of small-scale industries electricity supply at the rate of 9 nP., are not fulfilled? I, therefore, submit that it is wrong to say that the Second Plan has succeeded.

13 hrs.

Now, we are coming to the Third Plan. What is the expenditure under the Third Plan? It is going to be round about Rs. 12,000 crors. In the remote villages where I went for election campaign, I gave my electors an idea as to what this Rs. 12000 crores would mean. I said that if anybody attempted to count this Rs. 12,000 crores, counting at the rate of Rs. 100 per minute, it would take 2300 years to count Rs. 12,000 crores. That is the amount of taxation and the burdens that the people will have ultimately to bear. I dare say that, apart from any election results, today, the public is not getting an adequate return for the money that it has been paying.

I do not know whether I can have two or three minutes to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would thank him if he concludes now.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I shall not encroach upon the time of the House. Perhaps, I may get some opportunity to speak at the time of the discussion on the Budget. But I shall conclude by saying that irrespective of the election results, the fact remains that the Plans have failed. You may work miracles with the voting and the ballot box, but the production will not go up by merely working such miracles. I would appeal sincerely to the Treasury Benches to consider what the people want ultimately; it is production, and in that matter, they have most miserably failed. I hope that the ruling party will search its heart and conscience and find that there is a lot of place for improvement, and they will pay attention to things that vitally matter to the public and not merely play with the ballot box and try to convince the world that they have done well.

श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता (झज्जर): जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, मैं एड्रैस में दिये गये तमाम नुकात पर तो इस वक्त अर्ज नहीं करूंगा लेकिन खास तौर पर जो बुनियाद की बात है मैं उस के बारे में सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले ५ वर्ष में हुकूमत ने कितने ही और अच्छे काम किये हों लेकिन कोई इसके मुकाबले का नहीं है जो कि पंचायत राज्य की कायमी है ।

साइकालिजिस्ट्स कहते हैं कि हंगर इंस्टिक्ट और सैक्स इंस्टिक्ट के बाद इंसान में सब से बड़ा इंस्टिक्ट टु रूल और टु डौमिनेट है । हिन्दुस्तान में जब देहातों में हुकूमत डिसेंट्रलाइज्ड हो कर वापिस गई तो उसका दोष उन्हें महसूस हुआ । उसकी यह हालत है कि पंचायत इलैक्शन में ९९ परसेंट वोट पड़े । असेम्बलीज और पार्लियामेंट के एलेक्शंस दोनों साथ होते हैं । असेम्बली के

एलेक्शंस् में इनवैलिड वोट्स कम हैं और पार्लियामेंट की कितनी ही पंचियां खाली होती हैं और उनका इंटरैस्ट ज्यों ज्यों हुकूमत दूर चली जाती है, उनकी दिलचस्पी हुकूमत में कम होती चली जाती है । मैं अपने उन आनरेबुल मेम्बर्स से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं और जिन में कि खास तौर पर मिस्टर त्यागी काबिले जिक्र हैं जिन्होंने कि यह कहा कि पावर स्टट्स से सेंटर में ले आनी चाहिए । त्यागी जी ने यह कहा कि पावर का डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन कम करना चाहिए । यह उनकी एक खतरनाक दलील थी कि डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन करने से ज्यादा स्टेट्स बनाने की टेंडेंसी ग्रो करती है । अगर सेंटर में सारी पावर आयेगी तो स्टेट्स में बिल्कुल सैप्रेट होने की टेंडेंसी ज्यादा पैदा होगी । पंचायत राज्य का यही सबक है कि डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन जारी रहना चाहिए ।

दूसरी चीज जिस के बारे में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह चाईना ईश्यू है । यह बात बजात खुद दुखदायी है कि इतने लम्बे बौर्डर पर एक पुरअमन मुल्क पर एक पुरअमन पड़ोसी है । मैं चीन को पुरअमन पड़ोसी समझता हूं । मेरे यह खयालात हैं । वह आकर कब्जा कर ले यह दुखदायक है लेकिन इस से भी ज्यादा दुखदायक जो इस कौमी मुसीबत पर हम ने अपने कैरेक्टर की क्राइसिस दिखाई है वह चीज दुखदायी है । वह बहुत खतरनाक है । महज गवर्नमेंट को बदनाम करने के लिए यह लैफ्ट विंग की पालिटिक्स और रायट विंग की पालिटिक्स दोनों पिछले दो साल से निहायत गैर जिम्मेदारी से काम कर रही हैं । कोई भी उन के कैरेक्टर को दाद नहीं दे सकता । दांयें बाजू की पार्टियों की पालिटिक्स इसको कन्फ्यूज करती है कम्यूनिज्म के साथ और वह समझती है कि चाइना का एग्रेशन कम्यूनिज्म का इनैहैरेट पार्ट है । हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि यह यह गलत है । चाईना का एग्रेशन कम्यूनिज्म का नतीजा नहीं है । इसे आईडिओलाजिकल कनफिलक्ट बता कर दांय बाजू की पार्टियों ने कंफ्यूज करना चाहा है । सब से बड़ी कमजोरी जो इस वक्त हमें अपने कौमी कैरेक्टर में महसूस हुई वह यह है कि हमारी अपनी हिन्दुस्तान को कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जो हिन्दुस्तान को सरजमीन पर चुनाव लड़ती है और डेमोक्रेसी का दावा करती है वह पार्टी कौमी मफाद के लिहाज से फेल साबित हो । इंडियन आर्मी वह काम नहीं कर सकती थी जोकि यह पार्टी कर सकती थी । हमारी फोरेन मिनिस्ट्री वह काम नहीं कर सकती थी जोकि यह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी अपनी हुब्बलवतनी का सबूत देते हुए कर सकती थी यह ठीक है कि चीन यू० एन० ओ० का मेम्बर नहीं है लेकिन वह इंटरनेशनल कमिशन का मेम्बर है और इंडियन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हुब्बलवतनी का अपना रोल ले कर सकती थी । वह चीन से कह सकते थे कि चाईनीज ड्रा बैक नहीं तो हम इंटरनेशनल कम्युनिज्म से दूर होते हैं । अगर ऐसा हुआ होता तो चीनियों को ३ या ६ महीने के अन्दर पीछे हटना पड़ता । लेकिन अफसोस की बात यह है कि लेफ्ट पार्टी ने भी पैट्ररयाटिज्म नहीं दिखाया खास तौर पर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने होपलैसली अपने आप को ऐंटी पैट्ररियाटिक साबित किया । दांयें बाजू की पार्टीज ने इसे रौ ईश्यू की तौर पर इस्तेमाल किया । मैं अपनी सरकार क बधाई देता हूं कि इन सब चीजों के रहते हुए भी उसकी अपनी पालिसी ठीक ही रहती रही । लड़ाई वाली बात भी नहीं हो सकी जोकि दांयें बाजू की पार्टी चाहती थी और बांयें बाजू की पार्टी जोकि चाहती थी कि चीन की डिमांड कनसीड हो जाय चूंकि मैकमोहन लाइन वाला नक्शा बहुत पुराना है, यह दलील भी उनकी नहीं मानी गई ।

[श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता)

एलेक्शंस के बारे में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दो दिन से सब्र के साथ मैं अपोजीशन पार्टी वालों की स्पीचेज सुनता रहा। अपोजीशन पार्टीज वालों ने अपनी स्पीचेज में यहां पर शिकायत की है कि चुनावों में रूलिंग पार्टी ने धांधलेबाजी की है उनकी यह बात सुन कर मुझे कुछ ऐसा महसूस होता है कि वे कौन सी दुनिया से आये हैं और मैं कौन सी दुनिया से आया हूं। अब पंजाब में तो मेरे यहां साहब ये हुआ कि एलेक्शन के वक्त जो धांधली मची वह सारी अपोजीशन पार्टीज की मेहरबानी और गैर जिम्मेदारी का नतीजा है। कम्युनलिज्म का प्रचार हिन्दी स्पीकिंग ऐरिया में भी और पंजाबी स्पीकिंग ऐरिया में भी हुआ। तमाम यह जो सरकारी मुलाजमतें हैं और जो कि धांधली मचा सकती हैं, परली तरफ अकालियों के साथ थीं और मेरी तरफ हिन्दी आंदोलन वाले के साथ थीं। हिन्दी रीजन में सरकारी मुलाजमात, ब्यूरोक्रेसी जिसको कि गवर्नमेंट की पार्टी कहा जाता है वह गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ थी। यह कोई छिपी ढकी बात नहीं है।

मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि हमारी परली तरफ मेरा मतलब यह है कि पंजाबी स्पीकिंग ऐरिया में हमारी मुखालिफ पार्टी की तरफ से बड़े बड़े पोस्टर्स शाया किये गये जिसमें कि पर्टीकुलर कम्युनिटी के आदमी का सिर काट कर नेहरूजी के पैर के नीचे दे रक्खा है। काफी बड़ी साईज के पोस्टर्स दीवारों पर लगाये जाते हैं जिन में कि मुतबर्रक गुरू पुराने जमाने के जो कि हम सब के लिये पूज्य हैं उनको नीले घोड़ों पर सवार दिखाया जाता है और वे जनता से सवाल कर रहे होते हैं कि बताओ तुम इनको अपना वोट दोगे या कांग्रेस को दोगे।

इसी तरह से हिन्दी स्पीकिंग ऐरिया में स्वामी दयानन्द की पूरी साईज के तस्वीर नुमा पोस्टर्स शाया किये गये जिसमें वह वोटरों से यह कहते हुए दिखाई दे रहे हैं कि अगर तुम कांग्रेस को वोट दोगे तो तुम स्वामी जी की छाती में कीलें गाड़ोगे। ओम का झंडा पोलिंग बूथ पर और जगह जगह फहराता था। इन लोगों ने हर तरीके से जनता की भावना को गलत तौर पर भड़काने की कोशिशें कीं। असल में इन पार्टीज के पास जनता को बताने के लिये कोई कन्स्ट्रक्टिव चीज तो थी नहीं खाली कम्युनल पैशंस और कास्टिज्म को ऐक्साइट करके सारे पंजाब की सियासत को गंदला किया। अपोजीशन एलेक्शन के पहले गैर जिम्मेदार रहा और एलेक्शन के बाद तो इन्होंने कमाल ही कर दिया जब यह लोग एलेक्शन में हार गये और एलेक्शन पैटीशन दी तो अब यह चीज तो अदालत को फैसला करनी है कि एलेक्शन में धांधली हुई कि नहीं लेकिन यह लोग सेव डेमोक्रेसी का एजीटेशन कर रहे हैं। उनको इस बात की शिकायत है कि एक आदमी उनसे ३४ वोटों से क्यों जीता अब चूंकि ३४ वोटों से जीतने वाला सूबे का चीफ मिनिस्टर है इसलिये उनके ख्याल में करप्ट प्रैक्टिस जरूर हुई है और इसलिये सूबे में एजीटेशन कर रहे हैं। यह भी मजाक है कि एक तरफ तो उस चुनाव के खिलाफ एलेक्शन पैटीशन करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ सड़कों में आंदोलन चलाते हैं। इस तरह से वह अदालत को प्रैजुडिस कर रहे हैं। पंजाब में अपोजीशन पार्टीज ने जम्हूरियत को खतरे में डालने के लिये और अजब चीज की है जो कि मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं। ऐन एलेक्शन के दिनों में स्पीचेज होती रहीं। एस० पी० हैल्पलेस हो कर देखता रहा क्योंकि उसने कहा कि अगर मैं एलेक्शन के दिनों में अपोजीशन के आदमियों को पकड़ता हूं तो यह शोर मचा दिया जायेगा कि सिविल लिबर्टीज कुचली गईं और कांग्रेस वालों का एलेक्शन खराब हो जायगा। इसलिये सारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उन दिनों मुअत्तिल रहा। मेरी तरफ ज

सिक्खों के खिलाफ और सिक्खों के एरिया में दूसरे तरीके से दिलआजारी और फिरके-परस्ती का प्रचार हुआ और तमाम ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन मुअत्तिल रहा यह डरते हुए कि कहीं उन पर यह चार्ज न आ जाय कि सिविल लिबर्टीज पर एनक्रोचमेंट हुआ है ।

मेरे दोस्त जो बैठे हुए हैं मुझे उनसे हमदर्दी है । वह भी मेरी तरह अपना एलेक्शन लूज करके आये हैं । वह बड़े जोर शोर से यहां नेशनल इंटैगरेशन की बातें करते हैं लेकिन काश मैं उन्हें ले जाता और सुनवाता कि एलेक्शन के जल्सों में क्या क्या कहा गया । मेरे कब्जे में जो टेप रेकार्डेड स्पीचेज हैं उनको वह सुनें तो उनको मालूम हो जायेगा कि अकालियों के जल्सों के में और हिंदी आंदोलन के जल्सों में कम्युनिस्टों ने क्या स्पीचेज दीं । उन जल्सों की मेरे पास फोटूज भी हैं । यह पार्टी जो देश की एक संजीदा पार्टी है मुझे दुःख है कि चुनावों के वक्त इन्होंने वह काम किया जोकि मुनासिब नहीं था ।

मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है कि कांग्रेस ने केरल में एक बड़ी बेईमानी और गलती की । हो सकता है कि यह लफ्ज बेईमानी अनपार्लियामेंटरी हो लेकिन मैं जो महसूस करता हूं वह मैं ने कह दिया । चर्च को इ ते गाल करके इन्होंने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को निकाला कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने भी अपने कैरेक्टर को स्याह कर लिया । केरल में और पंजाब में इन्होंने भी अकालियों और हिन्दी आंदोलन वालों के साथ मिल कर अपने कैरेक्टर को स्याह कर लिया ।

मेरे मुकाबले में जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर सात उम्मीदवार हैं । कोई जीतने वाला नहीं और ७००० हजार से ज्यादा कोई वोट ले जाने वाला नहीं था । कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने तीन को कहा कि हम टिकट देंगे, एक हरिजन, एक बैकवर्ड और एक छोटी कम्युनिटी वाले को देंगे लेकिन बाद में कहा कि हम टिकट नहीं देंगे । सिर्फ मतलब यह था कि वोट तोड़ें ।

इसी तरह कम्युनल पार्टी ने जोकि मेरा मुकाबला कर रही थी सात कास्टस के सात उम्मीदवारों को सिर्फ मुझे हराने के लिए खड़ा किया और ९८००० वोट जो नीचे कांग्रेस को पड़े और जिन पर कि सात कास्ट खड़ी हैं वह ९८००० वोट उन कास्टों में बंटते चले गये और मुझे जो अपने राइवैल को ७०००० वोटों से हराना था, ८००० वोट से हारा । अगर किसी आदमी को महज वोट तोड़ने के लिये खड़ा किया जाता है, तो पीपल्ज रिप्रेजेन्टेशन के मुताबिक वह एक खिलाफ-कानून प्रैक्टिस है । अगर लोगों के कम्यूनल पैशन्ज को एक्साईट किया जाता है, तो वह भी एक खिलाफ़-कानून काम है । लेकिन ये सब कार्यवाहियां आपोजीशन पार्टीज करती रहीं हैं ।

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) । सिर्फ आपोजीशन करती रहीं ?

श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता : रूलिंग पार्टी तो डिफ़ेन्सिव पर थी – वह थी ही नहीं । जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर, श्री नाथ पाई, को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि

Whatever seats the Congress got, it also got them through communalism, because there the Akalis created such a situation that all Hindus voted for the Congress out of fear. And here we lost because there were no Sikhs to vote for us. So communalism had sway, and all the parliamentary seats in the Hindi-speaking area were lost except a reserved seat and except a seat where Mohemmadans lived. We lost five contiguous parliamentary seats in the Hindi-speaking area because we had no Sikhs who out of fear were to vote for us. In the areas the Congress won, there were Hindus who, out of fear of Master Tara Singh,

[Shri P. S. Daultra]

voted for the Congress, and so they got elected. So in Punjab, it was solely communalism which acted this way or that way.

इस के बाद मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया में कांग्रेस ने जो नौ सीट्स लूज की हैं, यह ठीक है कि उस की एक वजह यह है कि वहां पर कम्यूनलिज्म का स्वे है और कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टीज ने कम्यूनिल फोर्लिग्ज को एक्सप्लायट किया, लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि वहां पर यह खयाल है कि हरियाना को इग्नोर किया जा रहा है। यह नाराजगी पहले की है और कम्यूनल पार्टीज ने अब उस को यूज किया। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट को इस बात का नोट लेना चाहिये।

इस के अलावा मैं एक और बात भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं, जिस के बारे में मैं इलैक्शन कमीशन को भी सजेस्शन लिख कर भेज रहा हूं। वह एक मजाक है। मैं इस बारे में जैनरलाइज करना चाहता हूं। हम देखते हैं कि कई कई हजार वोट ऐसे आदमियों को दिये गये, जिन को कोई जानता नहीं कि कौन हैं कहां का है। मैं खुद जानता हूं कि मेरे हल्के में एक आदमी को, जो कि अर्जी देकर अलग हो गया था, इक्कीस हजार वोट इस लिये पड़े कि इत्तिफाक से छः हल्कों में उस के सिम्बल वाले थे।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : माननीय सदस्य को किसने राया ?

श्री प्र० सिं० दौलता : मुझे आप ने हरवाया।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि कम्यूनल पार्टीज ने इलैक्शन से पहले जो स्पीचेज दीं, उन का नोटिस गवर्नमेंट उस वक्त इस लिये नहीं ले सकती थी क्योंकि सिविल लिबर्टी का बहुत तेज सवाल था। लेकिन इस वक्त उन का नोटिस लेना चाहिये और जो स्पीचज की गई हैं, उन के बारे में एक्शन लेना चाहिये।

श्री खादीवाला (इन्दौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण के के प्रारम्भ और आखिर में चुनावों का उल्लेख किया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे जो अनुभव प्राप्त हुआ है वह मैं इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं

इस सदन को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिये कि क्या इस चुना में मतदान की गुप्तता को सुरक्षित रखा गया और विभिन्न दलों और अधिकारियों की तरफ से जो अनियमितितायें बरती गईं, उनको कैसे रोका जा सकता है

हमने यह देखा कि जो लोग वोट डालने के लिये पोलिंग स्टेशन पर आते थे, वे विभिन्न दलों की पर्चियां लेकर आते थे। उन दलों की पर्चियां अलग अलग रंगों की होती थीं जैसे कांग्रेस की पर्ची लाल रंग की और जनसंघ की सफेद होती थी। मास्टर, पटवारी आदि जिन अधिकारियों की पोलिंग स्टेशन पर ड्यूटी होती थी वे स्वयं चुनाव से पहले किसी एक पार्टी की पर्चियां बांटते थे पर्ची का रंग देख कर उनको पता चल जाता था कि अमुक व्यक्ति किसको वोट देगा मेरा कांस्टीट्युएन्सी में धारा सभा के आठ मेम्बरों में से चार आदिवासी हैं, जिसका अर्थ यह है कि लगभग आधी जन-संख्या आदिवासियों की है। बेचारे आदिवासी वोट डालने के नियमों को नहीं समझते हैं अपनी मर्जी के अनुसार वोट दिलवाने के लिये यहां पर बैठे हुए अधिकारी कई तरीके काम में लाते थे। वे किसी वोटर को कहते थे कि टेबल पर निशान लगा दो और वह वोटर टेबल पर निशान लगा देता था और खाली बैलट पेपर को पेटी में डाल देता था। यातो किसी पार्टी के नाम और चुनाव-चिन्ह पर अंगूठा

रख कर किसी अन्य पार्टी के नाम की तरफ़ इशारा कर देते थे कि यहां पर निशान लगा दो, जिसके अनुसार वह वोटर उसी जगह पर निशान लगा देता था । इसके अलावा यह भी अनुभव हुआ कि जब उन अधिकारियों को मालूम हो जाता कि अमुक वोटर किसको मत देने वाला है, तो वे किसी पार्टी-विशेष को जिताने की मंशा से ऐसा पैड रखते थे जिसके आधे भाग पर स्याही लगी होती थी और आधा खाली होता था और सील को उसी खाली भाग से लगा कर वोटर को दे देते थे, जिसका परिणाम यह होता था कि बैलट पेपर पर कोई निशान नहीं लगता था और खाली बैलट-पेपर ही पेटी में डाल दिया जाता था । एक एक पार्लियामेंटरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में बीस पच्चीस हजार तक खाली वोट निकलने का कारण यही है

मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में पहले आठ धारा सभा की सीटों में से सात कांग्रेस की थीं लेकिन इस इलेक्शन में स्थिति बिल्कुल बदल गई । इसका कारण यह है कि वहां पर एक साल से कलेक्टर, तहसीलदार, पटवारी और मास्टर आदि अधिकारियों ने एक पार्टी विशेष को जिताने का निर्णय कर लिया था । मेरे पास इस सम्बन्ध में प्रमाण हैं और नाम हैं । मैंने यह देखा कि मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी में वहां के कलेक्टर ने एक साल पहले धारा सभा के मेम्बरों से कहा कि "हम देखेंगे कि तुम कैसे आगे चुन कर आ जाओगे ।"

इसके अलावा वहां पर कलेक्टर ने चुनाव के वक्त नये नये टैक्स लगा दिये, जिसके कारण जनता पर शासनारूढ़ दल के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा । वहां पर मिट्टी की गाड़ी पर आठ आने और पत्थर की गाड़ी पर आठ आने टैक्स लगा दिया गया । जो किसान ईंटें बनाते थे, उन पर एक हजार ईंट पर तीन रुपये का टैक्स लगाया गया । पहले आम लोगों को लकड़ी के परमिट दिये जाते थे, लेकिन चुनाव के वक्त उनको बन्द कर दिया गया, जिससे भीलों और आदिवासियों में कांग्रेस-विरोधी भावना पैदा हुई । हम चुनाव से पहले उच्च अधिकारियों के पास एक डेपुटेशन लेकर गये । क्योंकि पुलिस के एक सूबेदार ने एक दुकान पर लगे हुए झंडे को उतार दिया और इसी तरह लोगों के बैजों को उतारा, लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई । इसी प्रकार पटवारियों और मास्टरों के विरुद्ध कई शिकायतें हैं ।

जन संघ की तरफ से कई आपत्तिजक पोस्टर छापे गये । एक पोस्टर में दिखाया गया कि शासन किसी व्यक्ति को चाबुक से मार रहा है और उसमें यह प्रचार किया गया कि यह सहकारी खेती नहीं है सरकारी खेती है । सहकारी खेती के बारे में भीलों और आदिवासियों से यह कहा गया कि तुम्हारे जो बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं, उनको लेजा कर उनसे नौकरी कराई जायेगी और वे खेती नहीं कर पायेंगे ।

उनको यह भी कहा गया कि अगर तुमने कांग्रेस को वोट दिया, तो वह तुम्हारी तीन चार औरतों में से एक के अलावा दूसरों की शादी अन्य व्यक्तियों से करा दी जायेगी यह भी प्रचार किया गया कि उनकी जो लड़कियां पढ़ रही हैं, पढ़ने के बाद हरिजनों के साथ उनकी शादी कर दी जायगी ।

गो-हत्या के बारे में यह प्रचार किया गया कि अगर एक वोट किसी पार्टी-विशेष के पक्ष में डाला जाये तो एक गाय की हत्या का पाप लगेगा । इस तरह का प्रचार वहां पर जन संघ की तरफ़ से किया गया वहां पर छपे हुए पोस्टर मेरे पास हैं

इसी तरह से साल डेढ़ साल पहले जन संघ ने कायदे के विरुद्ध फ़ारेस्ट की जमीन तुड़वा दी और लोगों को दे दी । वहां पर जन संघ की पीली झंडियां लगाई गई । इससे वहां के लोगों पर यह प्रभाव पड़ा कि जन संघ

[श्री खादीवाला]

की ओर से यह जमीन उनको दी गई है। वह कार्यवाही कई दिनों तक चली, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने उसके खिलाफ़ कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। इस सम्बन्ध में आदिवासियों को यह कहा गया कि जन संघ का शासन आने वाला है और अगर उन्होंने उस दी हुई जमीन को रखना है, तो वे जन संघ को वोट दें।

वहां पर आदिवासियों के कुछ गुरू होते हैं, जिनको बड़वे कहा जाता है। उनको पैसा दे कर उनके द्वारा कई प्रकार की बातें कहलवाई गई। उनसे पूछा जाता था कि क्या देखते हो, तो वे बताते थे कि "अमावस्या की अंधेरी रात है, बैलों की जोड़ी बंधी हुई है और उसको चोर ले जाने लगे हैं, लेकिन दीया आने पर वहां पर प्रकाश हो गया और चोर भाग गये।" तब उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या देखते हो। आदिवासी भोलेभाले होते हैं और ज्यादा समझ उनमें नहीं होती है। जब उन्होंने कहा कि दीया ही दिया देखते हैं तो उनको कहा कि दीये के भीतर अपना मत डाल दें। इस तरह की बातें चुनाव के दौरान में हुई हैं। खास तौर से मेरा यह कहना है कि कई पेटियों में ५२-५२ की गड्डियां एक ही रंग की और सील की हुई दीये के लिये डाली गई हैं। हमने जाकर सुबह कहा कि पेटियां खोलते वक्त ये ये हमारे एजेंट ले लीजिये जिसके जवाब में कलेक्टर ने कहा कि कल छः बजे तक तुम्हारी अर्जी आनी चाहिये थी और चूंकि वह नहीं आई इसलिये अब हम तुम्हारे एजेंट को नहीं ले सकते हैं। हम सौ डेढ़ सौ मील दूर से रात को दो बजे आये थे और आठ बजे पेटियां खुल रही थीं लेकिन आठ बजे से पहले पहुंच जाने पर भी हमारे एजेंटों को नहीं लिया गया। जब हमने पूछा कि क्यों हमारे एजेन्टों को आप नहीं लेते हैं तो उन्होंने कह दिया कि हम नहीं ले सकते हैं। उन्होंने आखिर नहीं लिया और सब पेटियों को खोल दिया।

ऐसी हालत में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आगे ये इलेक्शन किये जाये तो यह निष्पक्ष व्यक्तियों द्वारा कराये जायें। मैं तो यहां तक कहना चाहता हूं कि मिलिटरी के हाथ में ये रहने चाहियें। आजकल इन चुनावों में मैंने देखा है कि हर पटवारी, हर मास्टर, हर तहसीलदार, हर कलेक्टर किसी न किसी में इंटिरेस्टिड रहता है, किसी को हराने में और किसी को जिताने में इंटिरेस्टेड रहता है। जिस किसी में वे इंटिरेस्टिड होते है उनके हाथ में ताकत रहती है, उसको जिताने की या उसको हराने की। जो आपका मत है वह कुछ नहीं कर सकता है, वोट आपका कुछ नहीं कर सकता है पन्द्रह, बीस और पच्चीस हजार जितने वोट वह चाहें जिस तरफ डलवा सकता है, उनके इशारे पर ये वोट डाले जाते हैं। जो काम करने वाले होते हैं उनके काम करने के अजीब-अजीब ढंग होते हैं। अंगूठा रख देते हैं बैल पर और इशारा कर देते हैं दीये की ओर कह देते हैं कि इसपर जाकर सील लगा आओ। वह ऐसा ही कर देता है। इससे तो पहले की पेटियां ठीक थीं जिसमें उसको छाप तो दीखती थी। वह अन्दर जाता था और उसके भीतर डाल आता था। अब इस पद्धति में तो चुनाव कराने वालों के हाथ में है पूरे का पूरा इलेक्शन। अगर वह ईमानदारी से करता है तो ठीक और नहीं करता है तो भी ठीक। जिस पार्टी के जिस व्यक्ति को चाहे वह जिता सकता है। वह छः महीने या साल पिहले से ही सारी तैयारी करता है। सैकड़ों आदमियों को पटवारी, पटेल, तहसीलदार वगैरह प्रभावित कर सकते हैं। पटेल और पटवारी ने वहां कहा है कि अगर तुमको जमीन बचानी है तो कांग्रेस को वोट नहीं देना चाहिये अगर तकावी की वसूली करनी है तो उसकी वसूली के लिये वारेंट निकाले गये हैं ऐन टाइम पर। उनको बुला कर डराया तथा धमकाया गया है। जब उन्होंने पटवारी से पूछा कि भाई यह क्या है, क्या सारी खेती सरकारी हो जायेगी

तो उसने कहा हां, हुक्म तो हमारे पास आ गया है लेकिन अगर दीये के लिये वोट दोगे जन संघ के लिये वोट दोगे तो सरकारी खेती नहीं होगी । डर कर उन लोगों ने जाकर दीये के लिये सब वोट डाल दिये ।

मैं हारा या जीता, यह अलग बात है लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इलेक्न कराने की जो पद्धति है य ठीक नहीं है । एक पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को हजारों मील घूमना पड़ता है । पहाड़ों में, आदिवासियों के घर घर जाना होता है । एक झोंपड़ी यहां है तो दूसरी उससे कितनी ही दूरी पर है । किस तरह से छः छः महीने पहले से या साल साल पहले से लोग जाकर उन लोगों को समझाते हैं, यह सब अधिकारियों के हाथ में रहता है । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इ के ऊपर जरूर विचार करें । आगे जब कभी भी इलेक्शन हो, वह कैसे गुप्त मतदान द्वारा हो सकता है, इस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिये । गुप्त मतदान का मतलब है सीक्रिट वोट । आज देखने में आता है कि सीक्रिट वोट नहीं होता है । वहां पर बैठे हुए हर एक आदमी को यह मालूम होता है कि किस दल या व्यक्ति के लिये वह वोट डाल रहा है । मैंने बताया है कि सफेद, लाल या जिस रंग की पर्ची वह लेता है उससे पता चल जाता है कि किस पार्टी को वह वोट दे रहा है । इस तरह की चीजें न हों, इस पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि किस तरह से गुप्त मतदान हो सकता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तीन बजे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब इस डिबेट का जवाब देंगे । अब हम सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्ज लेते हैं ।

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1961-62

Mr. Depty-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1961-62.

There are 17 cut motions that I have received notice of, but the Members who have given notice are not present here.

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,57,39,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCES, NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Defences, Non-Effective Charges'."

DEMAND NO. 13—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,82,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

---

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND NO. 19-B—GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,57,65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Goa, Daman and Diu'."

DEMAND NO. 30—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,71,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962 in respect of 'Superannnuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,13,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 35—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,79,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 47—CABINET

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,46,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 49—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 51—CENSUS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 51,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 52—STATISTICS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,27,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, ing respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 53—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND No. 54—DELHI

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 55—HIMACHAL PRADESH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 43,67,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 57—MANIPUR

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 27,09,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 58—TRIPURA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 60—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDEI THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,11,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 61—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 64—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion move

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 73—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year end-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

ing the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 83—MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 84,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 85—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,15,29,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 86—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,55,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 87—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,30,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department'."

DEMAND NO. 88—P. & T. DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,79,87,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'P. & T. Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriation to Reserve Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 89—MERCANTILE MARINE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,90,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND NO. 95—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,54,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND NO. 97—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March,

1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 99—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,12,83,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 101—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,18,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,14,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,14,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,27,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come to course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All the Demands are before the House, and therefore any hon. Member having the opportunity can speak on all the Demands because only one opportunity will be given to him.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I wish to make a few observations on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1961-62.

I welcome the decision of the Government of India to upgrade the City of Delhi as an A Class City for the purpose of payment of enhanced house rent and city compensatory allowances. I would, however, have liked this to have been given effect to from an earlier date, the date on which the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission were given effect to. I know that the Government will plead that the census figures were available only later, and therefore this was implemented from that date, but the demand for upgrading the City for purposes of paying enhanced house rent and city compensatory allowances has been there for a very long time. It was said that it would be considered after the Second Pay Commission's Report was received, and then it was again shelved stating that it would be done after the census figures were received. So, I wish that it had been given effect to with retrospective effect from the date on which the Second Pay Commission's recommendations were given effect to. It is not as if the population of the City of Delhi has risen only now. The population was growing, and even from 1955 we had been urging that it should be treated on a par with Bombay and Calcutta in this respect.

While taking this decision, they should have also considered the question of the City of Madras for payment of enhanced house rent and city compensatory allowances. The cost of living in the City of Madras is rather high. Whereas the all-India average has increased by only 28 per cent during the last few years, in the City of Madras the cost of living index shows a sudden rise of about 40 per cent. So, to go by the population alone is not very correct. We should take into account the conditions obtaining in the cities and the cost of living obtaining there, and then decide on enhanced rates of house rent and city compensatory allowances.

I may add in this connection that the former Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, in the course of a statement has strongly urged that Madras should be upgraded as an A Class City for the purpose of payment of these allowances. I remember that when he was contesting in 1957 for election to the Lok Sabha, he gave some sort of an assurance to his electorate in the City of Madras he was returned from that constituency then—that he would sympathetically consider the question of upgarding the City of Madras on the same lines as Bombay and Calcutta for payment of these allowances. After elections he forgot it, but now again he has supported this demand for upgrading the city.

Then I come to Demand No. 51 under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is regarding the census. Increased allocation is being asked for because there has been an increase in the tabulation offices from 78 to 87. In a planned economy, statistics are very essential, but if these figures are compiled after a lapse of a number of a number of years, no useful purpose will be served. The census was conducted in 1961. There are so many booklets that are supplied as a result of the census; but if they are supplied late, they would not serve any useful purpose because they become out of date.

Last time, I remember that even after three years we were supplied with some booklets regarding age groups, employment etc. Therefore, I would strongly urge upon Government that they should expendite the publication of the various census figures and these booklets and not delay like ast time. If any useful purpose is to be served in this panned economy speedy compilation of these should be done.

Then, I come to Demand No. 52, the Directorate of National Sample Survey. The leisurely fashion in which these surveys are conducted is very deplorable. For instance, following the recommendation of the Gadgil Committee on Dearness Allowance that the construction of the consumer price index for working classes is rather faulty, that these figures did not have any relation to the actual facts obtaining and that Government should consider reconstructing the consumer price index for working classes and the middle classes in a new way so that they may have some bearing to the realities obtaining—this report was submitted in the year 1953—a survey was undertaken. A survey was undertaken, to inquire into the family budgets of working classes and the family budgets of middle classes. Some centres were selected for the working classes and crtain cities were selected for the middle classes.

Every time, when we asked about the progress of these surveys, we were told that the Advisory Committee was going to meet and that the recommendations of that committee were awaited. Now, even 7 years after those surveys were undertaken, those figures are not available. This construction of consumer price index has undergone some sort of metamorphosis. First we were told that it would be a survey into the family budgets of the working classes and a survey into the family budgets of the middle classes. Suddenly, after the surveys had been going on for some time in some 50 centres for working classes and some cities for the middle classes, we were told that the government had taken a decision that thereafter they would compile these consumer price indexes for manual workers and non-manual workers. But, we were not told the grounds for this change.

Anyhow, these survey reports have been delayed for long and I hope that they would be made available very soon because there has been unconscionably long delay in the submission of these reports. These survey organisations must be made to expedite their work.

I hear that there is some sort of difference of opinion between the Directorate of National Sample Survey and the Indian Statistical Institute with the result that the work is not being done and there is a standstill or a deadlock. All these should go and the Directorate should be asked to expedite its work.

Then, I come to Demand No. 64. In this Demand, there is a reference to the appointment of the Krishna—Godavari Commission. We expected that at least during this Session of Parliament this report would be available to us. I do not want to go very

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

much into the background of the appointment of this Commission. It was against the wishes of the Government of Andhra Pradesh that this Commission was appointed, following the dispute about the sharing of the waters of the rivers Godavari and Krishna. This Commission asked some of the represenatitives of my party to meet in the month of November, 1961. The representatives of my party went to present a memorandum and to give evidence. But this Commission treated these representatives rather very callously. They simply took over the memorandum, said a word or two and then said that that finished the matter.

This question of the sharing of the waters of the rivers Krishna and Godavari is very vital to the people of Andhra; so also, I agree, for the people of Maharashtra and Mysore. But the way the representatives who went to give evidence were being treated is rather very unfortunate. And, any delay in the submission of this report is going to cause delay in the taking up of the various projects.

For example, there is the construction of the dam across the river Godavari at Pochampad in Andhra Pradesh. This is being delayed. We are utilising only 17 per cent of the waters of Godavari and 83 per cent goes to waste, goes to the sea. If these waters are to be exploited for irrigation purposes, dams have to be constructed. This Pochampad project was sanctioned years ago but could not be taken up because of the Nagarjunasagar project, because the Government of India was not able to finance both the Nagarjunasagar as well as this Pochampad projects. I do not know when the report of this Commission is coming.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just a minue. May I know if there is an other hon. Member who wants to participate in this?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Yes, Sir; I will participate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should give some indication by at least rising in his seat. How could I understand that he wants to participate or not?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I want the Government of India to allow the Andhra Pradesh Government to go ahead with the construction of the dam across the river Godavari at Pochampad in the Telengana region of Andhra Pradesh, because I do not know how long Government will take to arive at a decision after the Commission gives its report. There will be consultation all round between the Governments of Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh; and all these things will cause delay. Development plans cannot wait thus. It is said that the Government of Mysore while addressing the new legislature has stated that the Government should appoint a tribunal or river board for these rivers. All these are going to result in delay. I would therefore urge upon the Government to see that the Pochampad project is sanctioned. The consideration of the report and other things may take their own time.

Coming to Demand No. 83, I fail to understand why an expenditure of Rs. 11,000 being the air passage charges of officials who accompanied the Indian Steel Delegation to Moscow in 1955 was being adjusted in 1962. What does it show? It shows that the accounts are not maintained properly. Why should it take seven years to carry out this adjustment? To which head was this sum debited or credited all these years? If this is how accounts are maintained we cannot correlate expenditure and performance nor can we find out whether expenditure incurred is wasteful or fruitful. Who is responsible for this? Where was the file lying all along? All these pertinent questions arise. It reflects

little credit on the Finance Ministry. I do not know why the Audit has also not raised any objection. These are some of the things which require to be looked into by the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not given any cut motions?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want to know whether any other hon. Member has any other cut motion standing on his name. No. So, there are no cut motions.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I rise to speak on Demand No. 111—Defence—Capital Outlay. I am rather surprised to read the account which is given in this booklet. Under this demand we are asked to deal with eleven contractors. Of course the number of contractors is not very large. Our Defence Ministry is perhaps the biggest Ministry in the Government of India and it has to deal with a large number of persons and has also to construct so many kinds of things. Naturally it requires a large number of contractors. Of course I have conscientious objection to the utilisation of contractors of any building work to be done by the Government of India. I feel that free India should not be a paradise for contractors. I believe that the work that is executed by the contractors these days should be executed by co-operatives of all kinds. This is what is being done in so many other Ministries. But I find that in the Defence Ministry the old thing still continues, the old tradition and the old practice of having contractors to execute their works. I want that this thing should be upt an end to as early as possible. In place of these contractors we must have co-operatives which should undertake this kind of work. For instance, after going through this demand I find the work which has been done by these contractors could have been very well done by labour co-operatives. I do not understand why the Defence Ministry should keep alive that class which believes in profit and which is utterly lacking so far as the motive of service is concerned. I think contractors have no place in free India and I think that they make money out of all proportion to the work that they do, out of all proporation, to the services that they render to the nation and also out of all proportions to the advantages that accrue from them to any department of the Government. I do not know why there are so many contractors in the Defence Ministry.

Now, the cases of eleven contractors have been brought to our notice. All these eleven contractors have failed in one way or another to fulfil the terms of their contract. That can happen. I do not take any objection to that. In so many places and in so many countries things like that happen. The contractors fail to abide by the terms which have been laid down in the contract. There is nothing new or novel about it. I take it as something very normal. But, how are the agreements between these contractors and the Ministries drafted? Who drafts them? Are these the old and outmoded contracts and agreements that were drawn up by the British Government or are we having new forms of contract? Because, I find that whenever there is a dispute between a contractor and the Ministry, it is the Ministry that suffers. The award of the arbitrator goes in favour of the contractor and not in favour of the Ministry It is a wonder and at least it baffles my small intelligence why it happens like this. A contractor fails to do his part of the work and instead of paying us for the default, he goes to an arbitrator and the arbitrator gives a verdict in his favour. It is something anomalous which I fail to understand. Of course you will say that the amount is not very big. Whatever the amount may be, this shows that there is something wrong with the agreements that are drafted, with the way in which notice is taken of what is not done.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

Take, for instance, item No. 1. A contractor is given a particular construction work inside an ordnance factory. He does not complete the work in spite of repeated requests and notices. I am very glad that the Defence Ministry is specialising in requests also. I thought that the relations with the contractors should have been at a different level, but I am very happy that the relations with the contractors stand on a very polite and friendly level. I wish this kind of friendliness should be shown all along the line. The wordings are, "requests and notices." Requests and notices are too very incongruous things, but perhaps when requests fail, notices take their place and when sotices fail, I think something else take their place. The note says:

> "The contract was, therefore, terminated and the unfinished work was completed through another agency at his risk and cost. Consequently a sum of Rs. 2,995.61 nP. representing extra cost of work, compensation for delay and cost of excess stores issued was recovered from him. The matter went up for arbitration and the Arbitrator remitted compensation for delay. As a result a sum of Rs. 1,417:89 became payable in satisfaction of the arbitration award."

This is wonderful world. I fail to understand this sort of the world; it seems to me that this is a world which perhaps existed in the fairy tales! Here is a man who does not fulfil the terms of the contract. He does not give complete satisfaction, in spite of the requests made by the Defence Ministry. I hope that the request was made with folded hands, which might have had a better effect. In spite of that, he was asked to pay Rs. 2,995·61; because he had not completed the work in time, the matter was then taken up to the court. It is a good thing we have arbitration. I have no objection to that. But what happens? Instead of his paying something, we have to pay something later. This is the story all along the line.

I would submit very respectfully that this system of getting the works executed must be changed. If the contractors are a necessary evil, they may be kept, but we must scrutinise properly the qualifications and the capacity for work of these contractors to whom we give the contracts. That is the second point. Thirdly, the system of making requests should be done away with, because I think these requests are worsening the situation which is already not very desirable. Fourthly, I would like to know how the clauses are worded with the result that, generally speaking, the verdict goes against the Ministry. How is it that the contractor is the top-dog when he gets the contracts? He is the top-dog when he fails to execute it, and he is the top-dog when he comes to pay compensation! What is this kind of world in which we are living? Fifthly, as a point of principle, I say that I do not like these contractors; these contractors are the relics of the British Empire, and we do not have any empire now. We have a democratic, socialist, free, republican India. I think in that picture these contractors should have no place, especially contractors of this anti-social variety. I would like to know why this happens. So, while I have all admiration for the Defence Ministry—they are doing very important work—my very humble request to the Ministry is that they should cease to be—I wanted to use a particular word but I do not use it —at the mercy of these contractors. The Ministry should see that the contractors do not have such occasions to be used in their dealings with the Ministry.

Then, I want to say a few words about Demand 19-B. These will not be words of criticism but of appreciation. I am very happy that this booklet has become brighter and has

acquired a halo in my eyes because in it are included the demands for grants arising from the integration of Goa, Daman and Diu with my country. I think this booklet deserves to be preserved and at least I am going to preserve it, because it makes Goa, Daman and Diu an integral part of our country, and we are doing everything in our power to give Goa, Daman and Diu all those facilities which free India enjoys. I am glad that Goa, Daman and Diu are going to have a broadcasting station. I think so far the Goa Radio and the Ceylon Radio have been at par with each other; that is to say, they had specialised in some kind of entertainment which I think is not altogether very desirable. I am sure that the broadcasting station for Goa, Daman and Diu will follow the pattern which is obtainable in our country, and I am sure that this station will become a useful one.

I also find that we have reserved some money for the ports. My feeling was that if there is one thing which requires development on a big scale, it is the ports in Goa, Daman and Diu. I think by the integration of Goa, Daman and Diu in our country, the facilities for harbours and other things will increase. I wish there was a greater amount set apart for this, so that we shall be able to expand this kind of work in that part of the country.

I find that Rs. 15 lakhs are going to be spent on Portuguese detenus. I would like to know how long these detenus are going to be there in our country. Of course, we should give them all facilities which are guaranteed under the international law, and I am sure the Government will not be found failing in discharging those obligations which are the result of international conventions and international law. We are going to do our best for them, but I would like to know one thing: whether this charge will be recovered from the Portuguese sometime. Perhaps not. All the same, I welcome all this, and I think the people of Goa, Daman and Diu are going to have a very bright future as an integral part of the constitutional framework of our country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I was not here for sometime and that is why I could not move my cut motions. I thought that they would be taken up after some other Members spoke. So, I would now request you to move my cut motions if you will kindly allow it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not possible. Hon. Members have to be present in the House. When one thing is finished, the next item has to be taken up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It was not in the Order Paper. It was actually after the President's Address, the debate on it, etc., that this item could come up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What was not on the Order Paper? The debate on the President's Address was concluded at 1·30 and it was announced that the Prime Minister would reply at 3 O'clock. It was in order. But not even one Member among those who had tabled cut motions was present to move the cut motion. Therefore. I am sorry I cannot allow the hon. Member to move cut motions now. If he wants to speak on the Demands, I would allow him to do so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to speak on Demand Nos. 9, 31, 47, 51, 53, 60, 85 and 99.

As regards Demand No. 9, I have only one criticism. My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma has very ably spoken about the contract system in the defence establishments. I have been pleading in this House that the contract system should be abolished as far as defence is concerned, because in the defence department, we are dealing with strategic points and other things which are needed in the interest of the security of this country. We cannot possibly afford to

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

be swindled by the contractors. So, I request that in the defence department at least the contract system should be abolished. After the construction of the Amar Project and many other projects by our jawans, we have come to the conclusion that this contract system is neither cheap nor lasting. So, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly consider the suggestion, which is not only my suggestion, but the suggestion of various committees and various other Members of this House, and to see that the contract system is abolished.

14 hrs.

I welcome the manufacturing programme in ordnance factories and I would like that more men should be recruited in the ordnance factories to step up production. But at the time of recruitment, something has been found out. Some Muslim employees have not been taken in. I do not know whether there are any rigid conditions. But many people whose conduct has been verified have not been taken in the parachute factory and in the Harness and Saddlery Factory in Kanpur. I am bringing this to the notice of the hon. Deputy Minister not as a matter of complaint, but I request he may kindly make the necessary investigations whether there are persons whose antecedents have been verified and who have not yet been taken into the job.

Demand No. 31 deals with pension. In this connection, I would like to refresh my memory and also the memory of this House regarding the various demands of the pensioners. The quantum of pension must be revised. The quantum today has no relation to the rising cost of living. I am not referring to the tragic formula in the defence and other establishments, but generally the quantum of pension given to the pensioners today is so meagre that it is actually negligible and it does not fulfil their real needs. Throughout my career in Parliament, my request and the request of the All-India Pensioners Association has been that they should be paid some dearness allowance. I submit to the hon. Deputy Finance Minister, who is very sympathetic towards the pensioners, that their quantum of pension should be increased.

Another demand which has been put forward by the All-India Pensioners' Association is that when a portion of the pension has been commuted, after the commuted portion is recovered, then it should be restored. Suppose my pension has been commuted to the tune of some amount. It cannot be a permanent deduction from my pension. The amount must be restored, after that particular amount has been recovered. In addition to their pension, they should be paid dearness allowance as long as Government is unable to stabilise the prices. These are the three demands of the pensioners which I wanted to bring to the kind notice of this House and the Deputy Finance Minister. My attention has been drawn to Demand No. 47, which deals with the travelling expenses incurred by the various Ministers. The note says:

> "The expenditure on tour expenses of Ministers is of a fluctuating nature and depends on the extent of tours undertaken by them. In view of the all round increase in developmental activities the Ministers have had to undertake more tours than anticipated. On the trends of the latest actuals, the total expenditure during the year is likely to amount to Rs. 8,00,000 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 7,00,000 resulting in an excess of Rs. 1,00,000 for which a supplementary grant is required."

I would like to know specifically when the Ministers toured most, whether it was during January and February, 1962 before the elections or what was the purpose of their tours. My information is that many Ministers toured the country or

specially their constituencies during the elections. It requires some close scrutiny whether this amount is justified or not. I am not opposed to the tours of Ministers. It is better that they tour, so that we may also talk to them in our own areas and be educated. But the whole difficulty is their tour starts only at the time of elections. My information is that this particular amount was spent during January or February. I want that some details should have been given, so that this House would have sanctioned this amount ungrudgingly.

Demand No. 51 relates to census. I have got a serious grouse against the census authorities. In Kanpur, the Corporation says that the population is more than 10 lakhs. But I am told that the census figure is 9,46,000 and odd. When asked how to reconcile the two figures given by the Corporation and by the Census Commissioner, they said that 1 lakh is floating population which does not stay in Kanpur. I can understand this happening in Calcutta or Bombay where people come from long distances, but so far as Kanpur is concerned, there are no daily passengers. People come on cycle from a distance of 10 or 11 miles. So, there cannot be a population of 1 lakh or more which is floating population.

If the figures given by the Census Commissioner are provisional, they require scrutiny and revision. I would also request the authorities to consider other places like Madura, where there has been a general grouse against the census authorities. People say that merely to deprive the Central Government employees of increased allowances—if the population becomes 10 lakhs, the city will be upgraded—this has been done. I do not impute such motives, but I would submit that if the census figures are provisional, they must be looked into again.

Demand No. 53 deals with privy purposes to Indian rulers. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been sanctioned to the ruler of Bastar. This gentleman caused miseries to so many people. He incited the poor tribals against the governmental machinery as a result of which several people lost their lives. Still, we want to pay Rs. 2,000 to the ruler of Bastar. It is not a question of the ruler of Bastar alone. The Government have not yet stopped these privy purses. If the displaced persons from East Pakistan and West Pakistan could be rehabilitated in these 14 years—the Ministry of Rehabilitation is coming to an end and we have to find a job for the Minister—how is it that the rulers have not been rehabilitated yet and still we have to pay income-tax-free privy purses to them? This is a shame. I hope the Government of India will take adequate measures. I do not want to refer to names—Maharajas and Maharanis who may be here in the near future....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He need not refer to names.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said, Maharajas and Maharanis. We have seen in the general elections how they have been sabotaging all our plans and projects. They are not moving towards socialism; they want to retard our progress. Still, we are paying handsome amounts to them. In the larger interests of the country, in the interest of the successful implementation of our plans and mobilisation of our internal resources, we should stop these privy purses. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this request of mine.

Demand No. 60 wants more amount to be sanctioned for the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

It said that as a result of this enquiry and investigation untouchability is coming to an end. During the elections I have seen how these harijans are being dealt with. There are certain villages in my constituency also which are predominantly inhabited by harijans. There untouchability is still going on. Untouchability has

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

not been removed to any extent from the remote villages. The hon. Minister of State, Shri Datar, has been telling this House that it is merely imaginary. Now that the elections are over I do not want to say anything which might be called imaginary. It is a reality, a grim reality, and I would request that before sanctioning this amount it should be made clear that the Commission must complete its work and its report should be properly implemented so that there should be an improvement in the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

Demand No. 85 relates to the retention price of steel. This has become another problem. Who is to decide about the retention price of steel? We have in our public sector three steel plants—Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela. The main factor which decides the retention price of steel is not our Plan, is not the Ministry here; it is not our Minister here who decides it but it is the TISCO and ISCO which are deciding the retention price. I would like to know why delay has taken place. What is the basis of fixing the retention price? How long is the Government going to be dependent on TISCO and ISCO? I would like to know whether they are going to decide the fate of retention price of steel or the Government will take it in its own hands.

Lastly, I want to refer to Demand No. 99 relating to the workcharged establishment in Central P.W.D. About 300 people of this workcharged establishment are going to be retrenched from the Horticulture Division of the Central P.W.D. In the first instance they were being transferred to the New Delhi Municipal Committee. Later on it was decided that they would be retrenched in the month of November. But the hon. Minister took a lenient view of the whole thing and postponement of the actual reternchment was ordered till about 31st March 1962. Now I am told that about 300 persons have been given notices and their services are to be terminated on 4th April 1962. Their services are being transferred and, at the same time, they are being retrenched. I do not know whether "transfer" means non-continuity of service or break in service. It has been decided now by the hon. Minister in charge of Works, Housing and Supply that their pay would be protected when they go to the Municipal Committee. But they have not been given continuity of service. It means that those malis, masons and others numbering about 300 who have completed more than five or six years and in certain cases even more than 12 years service, even after successful and faithful completion of so many years of service are being denied continuity of service with the result that they will become the junior-most in the New Delhi Municipal Committee and their services are likely to be terminated without any notice. Thus they will be at the whim of the authorities of the Corporation. I would only request that their services should be taken as continuous services and they should not be left at the mercy of the Corporation. After all they have faithfully served this particular department for so many years.

With these words, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to consider these few points and the few observations that I have made. I am sorry I could not move my cut motions. Still I feel, though they have not been moved physically, the hon. Minister will not brush them aside and he will kindly consider the substance of those cut motions and try to reply at the time of his reply.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to touch those points to which I have already referred in the course of my previous speech, but the demand for supplementary grants aggregating to Rs. 115 crores call for certain searching criticisms.

In the first place, Demand No. 9 on page 7, dealing with defence services draws my attention. My grievance has been that invariably the Defence Ministry fails to give this House any information at all in respect of the grants that it asks for. In the present case Rs. 21 crores are asked for. What is the explanation given? It is said: "to meet additional expenditure in increasing the strength of the Army", "to meet additional expenditure in increasing the strength of civilians" and "to meet additional expenditure in increasing the strength of staff". May I know if this House is going to be treated in this niggardly fashion? Even bare particulars are not given. We are not asking the Defence Ministry that it should tell us whether in the matter of stores purchases they purchase such and such category of stores of such and such calibre or anything of that kind. We only want a general indication as to what is happening. In this case Rs. 21 crores are asked for in addition to the amount which we have already given and this time the defence expenditure goes to over Rs. 300 crores. I, therefore, plead that the Defence Department can very well disclose without prejudice to security more details if they abandon the mentality of concealing everything and marking them as top secret, and if we get that information I think we will be able to realise in a better way what our Defence Ministry is doing.

There is another Demand, Demand No. 19 on page 11 which refers to the expenditure incurred in connection with Goa, Daman and Diu. While speaking on the Bill on this subject, I had referred to the failure of the Government to provide compensation for those martyrs who lost their lives in 1955 while trying to enter into Goa on the Independence Day. My further plea is that on the spot where these 25 martyrs were shot down in Goa a suitable memorial to perpetuate their memory should be raised. I do not think the public will grudge the expenditure or the exchequer would grudge the expenditure on putting up a fitting memorial on the spot where these martyrs were killed.

Coming to Demand No. 47 on page 20, which deals with the expenditure on the tours of ministers, this House might feel surprised that every year the people pay Rs. 7 lakhs on touring expenditure of ministers and in this election year we are paying Rs. 8 lakhs. A few minutes earlier I made a grievance of the fact that when tours of ministers are organised and circulars are sent round to members, definitely arrangements are made at public expense fixing up discussions between the Congress Party and the ministers. May I know how the public is bound to bear the burden of discussions between the ministers and the Congress Party? The Congress Party must bear it. Why should the office of the Collector be utilised for that? Why should public money be utilised for circularising all these things? Why should the entire staff to which such circulars are sent be alerted because the ministers want to have discussion with the Congress Party. Surely, Sir, this is abuse of administrative machinery. As I said earlier, I have documentary evidence to prove that it is being done. This fact cannot be denied that the Collector's office is being abused for the purpose of arranging discussions between the ministers and the Congress Party. And, examining the figure of Rs 8 lakhs, I believe there are about 40 ministers and on that basis each minister spends Rs. 20,000 on tours which is about 50 per cent or more of their salary. Rs. 20,000 per year is given to each Minister for his expenditure on tours. For the last five years I have been complaining that the Members of this House do not get a bus to go back to their places if this House sits beyond six o'clock. Surely, the ministers' expenditure in this connection requires to be severely curtailed, and I endorse the remarks made by my hon. friend Shri Banerjee who asked as to how it is that the ministers

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

suddenly became active in the election year and whether it was during the course of the election. I might assure him that it might be a few months prior to that.

Coming to Demand No. 64 on page 40, which refers to the Krishna-Godavari Commission, though I do not have to offer any criticism, I seek information from the hon. Minister as to how far the Commission has made progress and when do we expect settlement of the whole question. We will be happy to have a settlement or at least some type of report from the Commission giving an indication as to the extent of progress.

Then I come to Demand No. 46 which refers to the fixation of retention price of steel. The criticism of Shri Banerjee has been that it is the private companies that fix the retention price of steel. It is not so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They influence it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I do not know what he means by influencing the fixation of retention price. After all, the private companies have got to place before the Commission their production figures, various items of expenditure etc. which go into the retention price. But what I find is that there is enormous delay in fixing the retention price, years and years elapse and afterwards retrospective effect is given. It is unfair to the shareholders of the company and it makes it very difficulty for the company to kep its accounts. So, it is not good either to the exchequer or to the company.

I was surprised to find that subsidies are being given to the private steel companies for the production of some unusual steel products. Apart from that, Hindustan Steel, a public sector company, is also getting a subsidy for the production of pig iron. I should like to have information on this point as to why is it that we have to give a public sector company subsidy for the production of pig iron. It really calls for a searching enquiry into the cost of production, so far as the public sector is concerned.

With regard to Demand No. 87 on page 49, which refers to the expansion of Posts and Telegraphs, only two or three days back the hon. Prime Minister stated that there is considerable room for improvement in this department. The hon. Minister is asking for funds for expansion of telephone facilities. Somewhere I read, I think it was two or three days back, that the hon. Minister in charge of Posts and Telegraphs stated that in the Third Plan there is going to be tremendous increase in the telephone services. We welcome the expansion of the telephone services, but what type of service are we getting? In Bombay city, where we expect that the services should be of the highest order, one finds that the telephone has become a refined instrument of torture. It is very seldom that you get the correct number at the first shot, and there are numerous faults and defects which our instruments disclose which it is very difficult to describe. I do not know whether it is as a result of overloading the exchange. I am sure the offices concerned are doing the best, but what the public is interested in is that they should have an adequate, dependable and reliable service. Often when complaints are made the telephone exchange operator very courteously takes down that complaint and nothing happens for days together. This is my personal experience, and I have conveyed it to the General Manager. When this happens in the case of a Member of Parliament, what must be the position of the poor user of telephone who has nobody to back him? At least, we get an opportunity to voice

our own grievances. And the grivance which I am voicing is not a solitary instance. It is typical of the service, so far as Bombay city is concerned. I have no experience of any other city except Delhi, where also I daily get about ten wrong calls asking for Rashtrapathi Bhavan, and if there is a function in Rashtrapathi Bhavan it goes up to nearly 30 wrong calls per day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There must be something akin between his residence and the Rashtrapathi Bhavan.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Yes, there is a difference of only one digit in the telephone number, but 30 people cannot be dialling wrong number. I can understand some people making a mistake but not all people. Therefor, I say that the telephone is becoming a refined form of torture rather than a means of communication. Be that as it may, the point that I am making is, while expansion is very welcome, first we must think of consolidation. If our exchanges are over-loaded, the existing services must be so re-organised that to a certain extent the service is satisfactory. I have no doubt that the officers will be doing their best, but it is desirable that occasionally some grievances regarding this must be mentioned because only year before last suddenly the telephone charges were switched up by nearly 40 per cent in some cases. This House was not consulted and an indirect taxation to that tune was levied and what is the return in service? Perhaps, 40 per cent increase in the number of wrong calls that we are getting. I, therefore, hope that the hon. Minister will make a searching enquiry and see that steps are taken to re-organise the existing services and to put it on a satisfactory basis before he thinks of expansion.

The last point to which I come is Demand No. 88 on page 51, which refers to the payment of contribution by P&T as dividend to the general revenues. On page 51 one finds these words:

> "With effect from 1960-61 the Posts and Telegraphs Department, like the railways, pays a dividend to the general revenues, calculated at the rate in force from time to time for the railways, on the main capital at charge during the year and retains the balance of its surplus for strengthening its reserve...."

I should like to know why is it that we are asking for a contribution from the P&T Department on the same basis as the railways. These contributions require to be fixed on different basis. It is not possible in a short space of time to discuss the economics of railways and the economics of Posts and Telegraphs, but I do believe that just as we have got the Railway Convention Committee, similarly there should be a Posts and Telegraphs Convention which should go into the economics of Posts and Telegraphs, bearing in mind that these rates of posts and telegraphs can be switched up at any time without consulting this House in the form of taxation at the time of the budget, and in the light of additional taxes fix the contribution payable to the general revenues. It is no use fixing the contribution at 4 per cent or 4.25 per cent and then increase the telephone services by 40 per cent. What is the meaning of it? I, therefore, say that the contribution should be related, in some way or the other with any increase that may occur in the postal or telephone charges in the course of a particular year and it is necessary that a committee should be appointed for this purpose.

I have not been able to move my cut motions. Anyway, they are of not much use because we know the fate of these cut motions all these five years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyhow, he has stated what he wanted to say.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I only hope that the hon. Ministers con-

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

cerned will look into the points which I have mentioned.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to say something about the Krishna-Godavari Commission, which was criticised in a way by one of the hon. Members belonging to Andhra who, after making a speech, left the House. I do not find him here now.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I am here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has come back for the reply.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Very good. Shri Bharucha also wanted to know something from me. Firstly, so far as these two rivers are concerned, the States interested in them are Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Madras. Some dispute arose about the waters of these two rivers sometime before 1951. In 1951 a meeting was held in Delhi, but the representative of Orissa was not present at that meeting. Some settlement was arrived at which it is not necessary to state here. That was repudiated afterwards by one State, then by another and subsequently by a third, and so on.

The matter came up again before us last year or the year before. The Planning Commission called a meeting of the States and the question was discussed here by the Ministers. Unfortunately at that meeting also no good solution could be found. Subsequently, I personally visited the States and suggested to hem that this matter should be amicably settled among them and there should be no litigation or any other differences over this matter. They agreed and as a first step, I suggested that the water supplies of the Krishna and the Godavari should be assessed—how much water is available in these two rivers—so that we may settle the matter in the light of availability and requirements. They agreed. After that we set up a Commission on the 1st of May 1961 which was given time up to 30th November 1961. During this period from time to time the Commission visited various States. I do not wish to go into details. But the Commission required some material on the basis of which alone they could trace the history of the rivers, the gauges recorded at different times, etc. This sort of data was required by them, but that could not be furnished within the time stipulated. Therefore, the Commission could not finish their work. I made a further request that the work should be finished as early as possible. A complaint was made that some States were not cooperating. But I should say that all the States have been cooperating. There may have been some delay. But the main reason for the delay was lack of full data without which the Commissinon's work could not be finished. Therefore, the time had to be extended and we have now extended the time by three more monthrs. I hope the report of the Commission will be before us within this time and I wish and pray that this matter may be very amicably settled between all the States.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I seek one clarification? The hon. Minister stated that the Aandhra Pradesh Government agreed to the setting up of this Commission. But the Minister for public works Department, Shri Alluri Satya Narayana Raju stated in the Legislative Assembly of Andhra Predesh categorically that he did not agree to the setting up of this Commission.

Hazfi Mohammad Ibrahim: May I say that if any Minister, is reported to have said something contrary to that, I cannot believe that he said so, unless we meet together.

The Ministr of State in Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far as the Home Ministry's demands are concerned, four have been referred to and certain comments made. They are numbers

47, 51, 52 and 53. I would like to make a brief reply to the comments made on all these four demands.

The first relates to the Demand about Cabinet. In particular criticism was made on the additional supplementary demand of Rs. 1 lakh for the travelling allowances or tour expenses of the Ministers. So far as this question is concerned, may I point out that the amount that was being spent in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 was about Rs. 6 lakhs 50 thousand. On that basis subsequent calculations were made and for the year 1961-1962. The amount that was budgeted was Rs. 7 lakhs in the belief that at best there would be an addition of Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 6 lakhs odd that was being formerly spent. Before I deal with the need for adding one lakh . . .

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): Can we have a break-up Minister-wise?

Shri Datar: It has been supplied already in reply to questions; that cannot be asked in the Supplementary Demand here.

May I point out that it is one of the obligations of the Ministers to put themselves in touch with the trends in the whole country to find out how development is going on and how the administration is being carried on in different parts. (*Interruption*). I would request hon. Members to have patience. One of the duties of the Ministers is to go round and to find out how things are. That will have a great bearing upon the proper and efficient performance of their duties as servants of this House. That is the reason why Ministers have to go round.

Secondly, when Ministers go round, their programmes are fixed up by district officers. While fixing up these tour programmes, so far as the official side is concerned, it is the officers that fixed up the programme in consulation with the Ministers. So far as visits to private or non-official bodies like the Congress etc., are concerned, they are fixed up in consultation with them only for the purpose of having a clear picture of the engagments that would be before the Minister when he visits a particular place. Beyond that, Sir, nothing futher is done. The Ministers visit not only congress offices, not only do they meet congress workers, but also other workers and institutions. Therefore, it would not be proper to say that these visits are arranged by government officials for the purpose of the congress. Therefore, this general objection falls to the ground.

Then again, Sir, for this year the amount budgeted was Rs. 7 lakhs. It was found when the actuals for the year 1960-61 were received that they were Rs. 9 lakhs odd. Then Government considered that for the year 1961-62 the figure ought to be not Rs. 9 lakhs odd but only 7 lakhs. We have not asked in this supplementary budget for a figure equal to what was spent in the year 1960-61, namely Rs. 9, 58,000. What has been asked for is Rs. 1 lakh more than what had been budgeted, namely Rs. 7 lakhs. Therefore, you will see that the amount asked for the year 1961-62 falls short at least by a lakh and a half of what was asked for in the last year, namely 1960-61 which was not an election year at all. So far as the election year is concerned, may I point out further that the amount asked is less by a lakh and a half. That is number one. Secondly, general allegations more or less of a vague nature were made that these tours were undertaken in connection with election work. May I make it very clear that so far as this point is concerned, the Government of India have issued instructions from time to time and they are being followed from the eve of the first general elections.

The practice that is followed is that Ministers do not draw any allowance or daily allowance for such journeys undertaken in connection with election work.

[Shri Datar]

A reference to the last election was also brought in. But we have not got any figures at all. I have no reason to doubt that this practice must have been followed during the last election. Therefore there is no force in the contention raised by certain hon. Members that these tours are officially arranged for Congress work or that these tours are arranged or undertaken for the purpose of their election work. Both these allegations are entierly unfounded.

Then, a reference was made to the census work. As you are aware, this work is a stupendous task. We have to collect the figures and there are a number of publications that have to be published from time to time. All the material that has been collected during the census operations has to be properly compiled under different heads for the guidance not only of the various Governments and the Planning Commission but also of the people at large. They act as the guiding material for the next ten years.

May I point out that so far as publications are concerned Government have laid down a particular time table? These compilations are now getting ready. They will be published as early as possible. I would assure this House that the publication of these compilations is for the purpose of helping the Government and the people at large. That is the reason why they would be kept as up-to-date as possible.

In addition to this I might also point out that Government have a machinery according to which these figures are tested or even brought up-to-date. The amount is not disputed but a general question was raised that census publications became out-of-date when they were published and that Government should take care to see that they are published as early as possible and all avoidable delays are avoided.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Let us know the time table for the various publications.

Shri Datar: They would start publication very soon. In about a year and odd months all of the tables are expected to be in our hands, at least before the end of the year 1963, that is, within two years after the census operations were held. They cannot, therefore, be called to be out-of-date.

Certain observations were made about the Statistical Organisation perhaps through a misunderstanding. What we are having is a body known as the Directorate of National Sample Survey. It was started in 1950, but it has been doing continuous work. It does not relate only to the year 1950 but all along it has been carrying on surveys. 16 rounds of the National Sample Survey have already been completed—it might kindly be noted—and the material collected is very useful. The 17th round was started on the 1st September, 1961.

Secondly, it might also be noted that so far as this work of the Sample Survey is concerned, it is now embracing a larger number of subjects. In other words, the work is being expanded. It will include land holdings, consumer expenditure, urban labour force, rural employment and unemployment, rural retail prices, capital formation, population, birth and death rates both, rural and urban land utilisation survey, crop yield and pilot survey on morbidity. This is not an out-of-date work. This is a work which is going on all along. It is again of the greatest use to the Planning Commission, the Central Government as also the State Governments. That is the reason why additional expenditure is required in this respect also.

So far as the privy purse is concerned, you will kindly see that under the Constitution the expenditure is a charged expenditure. The general question with regard to the policy to be followed as to whether privy purses

should be continued or abolished is a larger one which cannot be raised in the debate on the Supplementary Demands.

Secondly, on a point of fact I might point out that in this case when the last ruler was derecognised the amount that was being paid to him was reduced by Rs. 60,000 and his brother who has been recognised as the present holder for the purpose of the privy purse is being paid less by Rs. 60,000. Formerly, he was getting a certain allowance of Rs. 1,500 a month. That also has naturally been merged and he will be entitled only to the privy purse.

Then the question arose as to whether something should be paid to the derecognised ruler or not. Government considered after taking all the circumstances into account that Rs. 2,000 a month should be paid to him. The amount is being paid from an earlier date, that is, from the 12th February, 1961. That is the reason why this amount has been included.

So far as the amount to the other two persons is concerned, that is only arrears and nothing can be stated so far as these arrears are concerned because the amount was not taken by them during a particular year.

So, you will find that even in respect of the privy purses there has been a gain to the nation due to the reduction in the privy purse by Rs. 60,000. Therefore there is nothing wrong so far as the grant of Rs. 2,000 a month as a personal maintenance allowance to the derecognised ruler is concerned.

The Deputy Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, in his usual politeness, referred to the Defence Ministry's Demand No. 111. Before I go into the general question which he has raised as to why we are continuing to have some of these works done under the contract system, I would like to say that I am surprised that he has found objection to the expression 'requests' in the footnote given under Demand No. 111. May I tell him that a request in the context is only a demand couched in polite language? It is nothing more and nothing less. I am sure my hon. friend would like us to be polite rather than to be impolite even when we make a demand.

He has also said because there are a few odd cases here of matters going up to the arbitrators whether there is anything wrong with our system of contracts, who draft them and so on. I would like to assure him that these are all done on a standard pattern approved by the Ministry of Law and the Ministry of Finance and any deviation from the standard form of contract has similarly to get the approval of the various Ministries. I might bring to his notice and to the notice of the House that we do not mention here the numerable cases where the Government have succeeded. Even in this case I am sure he would like to compliment the Ministry of Defence on the fact that we were so vigilant and that we do not pay whatever we are asked.

On the general question of this contract system there are some difficulties. We appreciate the desire in some quarters—in fact, we are examining it; it is constantly under review as to how far the contract system should be done away with and all work should be done by departmental labour. But there are obviously some difficulties. Sometimes the workload is not constant. If you try to do it departmentally, we are forced to retrench when there is no work. Of course, it is our concern but my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee will come up and say, "Why are you retrenching?" Therefore one of the essential factors is that the load must be constant. A work may be of a very emergent nature or you may have to do it very quickly. Therefore additional labour is required. But the whole problem is constantly under review. Sometime back, I recollect, we did answer a question on the floor of the House saying that the question of doing every-

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

thing departmentally is under review. I have nothing more to add to that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee who was referring to the question of contracts incidentally referred also to some ban on employment in the Parachute and the Harness and Saddlery Factory. I would like to assure the House here that there is no ban on the employment of Muslims or of any other community. All are citizens of this country. If my hon. friend has in mind any particular case I shall be deeply obliged if he brings it to my notice and I shall certainly look into it.

Now I come to the criticism offered in relation to Demand No. 9 by Shri Naushir Bharucha. May I draw his attention to the Footnote under the Demand which specifically mentions "To meet additional expenditure mainly on account of the increase in the strength of the Army". All other items follow this. Is it the intention of my hon. friend that we should give the extent of the increase in the size of the Army? This House has always been indulgent regarding this particular matter which concerns gravely the security of this country. It is not as though the Defence Ministry never gives details. For instance, with respect to Demand No. 111 we have given more details which have given sufficient opportunity for my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma to go into full details. We do give details. But where it is a question of the strength of the Army or anything consequent on that, stores, provisions, transport etc. consequent on that, we can only make a very broad categorisation. If my hon. friend wants more details, if it is not classified information I would be happy to give it. That is the normal practice, and this House has always been indulgent in this respect. All the same I would like to assure the House that there is no intention on the part of the Defence Ministry to keep anything away at any time from the House.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Some of the points raised by hon. friends opposite have been answered by the respective Ministers. There are only a few points left and I would like to clarify some of them.

The point raised by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao and Shri Naushir Bharucha was in regard to the increase in the quantum of pension and gratuity. As the House knows, the quantum of pension and gratuity was recently revised and liberalised in conformity with the recommendation of the Pay Commission itself. As hon. Members are aware, pensions were previously considered only on completed years of service. That is, only the completed years of service rendered used to be counted while assessing pension. Now, while calculating the qualifying service for purposes of pension the number of months completed during the service are also counted. As regards gratuity, we have increased the rate of gratuity from nine-twentieths to ten-twentieths.

Another concession which has been given in deference to the recommendation of the Pay Commission is this. Prior to April 1960, officiating pay counted less for purposes of pension and gratuity. Half the difference between substantive pay and officiating pay is now counted in calculating emoluments for purposes of pension and gratuity. We have also given this benefit to temporary employees who were originally not entitled to gratuity; they are now entitled to gratuity.

All these liberalised pension and gratuity rules have involved the Government of India into additional expenditure, and therefore we cannot further liberalise pensions and gratuity without properly investigating the implications of such further liberalisation. It is on account of the increase in expenditure that we have come before the House with a request for a supplementary grant.

Another point that was raised by the hon. Members opposite was in regard to the classification of towns. As you know, Sir, the classification of the towns was on the basis of the census report. Actually we did not wait for the census reports in the final form to appear, because we did not want to delay this further. So we took the provisional census figures that were available to us immediately and we implemented the decision of bringing Delhi into the category of A class cities. As the House is aware, the Pay Commission has recommended that the population factor should be the best criterion for judging whether a city should be made A, B or C class. And we have prescribed twenty lakhs as the limit. There is no discrimination against any city. My hon. friend is unfortunately trying to create a wrong impression that in the case of Madras we are not fair. There is no question of being fair or unfair to any city, the Government of India looks to all the cities with similar affection and consideration. Madras is not entitled to be categorised as A class city because the population is not up to 20 lakhs. That is the reason. Therefore I would like to clarify this misunderstanding in the mind of the hon. Member, and I would request him not to carry on this kind of propaganda because it creates an unfortunate impression in the minds of people who do not go into the details of this question that we have been unfair to the City of Madras.

There was another point which was raised by Shri Naushir Bharucha and that was in regard to a memorial for the Goa martyrs. The hon. the Prime Minister is sitting here. He has time and again expressed the view that such matters should properly be left to popular initiative. The Government of India would always be prepared to encourage such popular enthusiasm and be helpful to them if they come with any such proposal. I cannot make any commitment on the basis of certain assumptions, but I can assure the House that if the people there want to build or bring out any such memorial, the Government of India will always be prepared to give them encouragement and help.

There was another point about the retention price of steel. That is a very important policy matter. The House knows, more so Shri Naushir Bharucha, that the retention price of steel is fixed after consultation with the Department concerned—the Ministry of Finance and the other Departments concerned with that—and the most important recommendation that is considered is the recommendation of the Tariff Commission. While we certainly ask for the producers' opinion, it is a mistaken notion that we are guided only by that. Actually, the guiding advice is that of the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission goes into the merits and the propriety of the whole question and then fixes the retention price of steel.

I would also like to clarify another mistaken notion. This was also raised by Shri Naushir Bharucha. He said that pig iron production by Hindusthan Steel is being subsidised. There is no subsidy which is payable to any steel works for the production of pig iron. I think it is a completely fallacious notion that any such subsidy has ever been paid to these steel works for the production of pig iron. The retention price of steel allowed to Hindusthan Steel and IISCO are the same. Both have to sell at the statutory selling price. However, the current retention price payable from 1st April, 1961 to 31st March, 1962 is provisional, subject to the finalisation of the Tariff Commission's report and Government's decision thereon. This is a premature conjecture on the part of the hon. Member who has raised this point about the subsidy being given to pig iron.

The last point was the one raised by Shri S. M. Banerjee. He raised the point about the work-charged staff. I have got a brief from the concerned Ministry which tells me that the work-charged staff of the Central P.W.D. have been engaging the attention of

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

the Government for more than five years. Numerous reforms have been introduced during these years. Actually, in 1957 the Minister for Works, Housing and Supply declared in Parliament that all non-industrial staff in the work-charged establishment of the Central P.W.D. would be transferred to regular classified establishment and that permanent posts would be creased for industrial categories. Government set up an *ad hoc* committee to implement these decisions. As a result, nearly 1,500 employees have been transferred to regular establishments and 3,889 permanent posts have been created in the work-charged establishment on the recommendation of the *ad hoc* committee itself, and confirmation is being given to them very rapidly.

14.59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There is another information I would like to give to the House, and that is that another committee has been set up by Government to classify these work-charged categories into unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled and also highly-skilled and skilled supervisory staff. Certain anomalies due to non-classification, in the past, have been known to the Government, and I would like to tell the House that the work of the Committee is nearing completion and we are sure to remove all the anomalies after going through the report of the Committee.

15 hrs.

Then we have also accepted almost all the recommendations of the Pay Commission in regard to work-charged staff except that for providing medical facilities. About medical facilities also, extension of the C.H.S. scheme to the work-charged staff is under the consideration of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Finance and we are going to take decisions on these matters very soon. I have already explained to the House that we have liberalised the Pension rules and Gratuity rules for these work-charged staff on the guidance of the Pay Commission's recommendations. I think I have covered all the points. I thank you and I hope the House will vote all these Grants.

Shri S. M. Benerjee: May I seek a clarification, Sir? Generally I did not speak on the work-charged establishment. My point was, here in New Delhi, about 300 work-charged establishments, belonging to the Horticultural department were being retrenched and they were being offered alternative appointment under the New Delhi Municipal Committee. My request was whether they would be given continuity of service. That is the point which I raised and not the general point. Does she know anything about that?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I know that the New Delhi Municipal Committee demanded the services of some of our malis. But, they were not retrenched. They were being transferred. The juniormost of the malis were transferred. Sir, this I am speaking from my personal knowledge. They were transferred to the New Delhi Municipal Committee for doing work under the New Delhi Municipal Committee. There was no proposal of completely removing them from the service of the C.P.W.D. and transferring them to the New Delhi Municipal Committee. It was under demand from the New Delhi Municipal Committee that they were being transferred. I have yet to get that information as to how many of them have been transferred. I do not have that information.

Mr. Speaker: There is no cut motion, I will put all the Demands to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to

the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 9, 12, 13, 19-B, 30, 31, 32, 35, 47, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64, 73, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 95, 97, 99, 101, 121, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136 and 137.

The motion was adopted.

15.03 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL,* 1962

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62.

Mr. Speaker: This is in relation to the Demands that were passed.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62."

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I introduce† the Bill.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to †Move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1961-62, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to the clauses. The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

---

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II—Section 2, dated 19-3-62.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

15.06 hrs.

DEBATE ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to apologise to the House, to begin with, for not having been present here most of the time when this discussion on the President's Address took place. I was engaged in the other House for a good part of the time. But, I have taken the opportunity to read the reports of many of the speeches delivered here. So, I am in some possession of what was said.

To begin with, may I associate myself completely with what has been said by some Members, notably the Lady Member who moved this Motion and other Members in their reference to our President? This as the President has said in his Address, is the last Address he is going to deliver to this Parliament. It is true that he will, no doubt, address the opening Session of the next Parliament also. It is rather an odd practice that is growing up here for the old Parliament and the new Parliament to overlap somewhat and the old Parliament to meet after the elections. It seems very odd to others as well as to ourselves. But, for some reason or other, we have got caught in this because of these dates. Perhaps, this might be avoided if the dates of election were somewhat different. However, we are likely to have, in the course of a month, another Address from the President addressed to the new Parliament. Although we shall have the pleasure of listening to him again it is a fact, as the House knows, that our President will end his term of high office in the near future. I have no doubt that every Member here and others outside will feel deeply grateful to the President and will rejoice at the fact that we have had during these initial ten years of our Republic, and a little before, his wise guidance and his personality which gave dignity to our Constitution.

As time goes on, the old Captains and Generals pass away, and naturally, all of us feel, this gap and the country itself faces the situation in a somewhat different context, not only because our problems are different, but the fact that thus far, many of those who have guided the destinies of India were associated with the struggle for freedom gave them a peculiar competence, to deal with them—competence in the sense that they bridged the gap between the pre-Independence period and the period after Independence in the minds of the people. When that gap no longer remains there or when the story of our Independence is a matter for history, to be read about in books, the context will, naturally, be different. Now, no one else could have bridged that gap more than our President. And it was very fortunate for us, that we had the great advantage, the great honour of having him as the Head of our State during these many years. We would like to wish him, more especially as he has been through a serious illness, good health, and many years; although he hay not preside over the destinies of our nation, we hope that his good advice will be available to us whenever it is necessary.

Now, this Address of the President, naturally, and especially because another Address will be coming in about three or four weeks' time, was rather a survey of the past than a looking into the future, although he could not avoid, and he rightly dealt with, the future, here and there; yet, it was more a catalogue of some of our achievements and some of the problems that face us. Those are factual matters, and it may be, as some hon. Members say, that it is rather an optimistic account of what has happened, and that many difficult problems remain. I do not personally think that it is too optimistic, but that is a matter of expression really. The fact remains that much that we would have liked to do, we have not done, and many problems remain unsolved, and even as we solve some

problems, others arise to the their place, and the situation can never be looked upon in a complacent spirit.

Our problems are problems that can be divided into two categories, problems external to India, and problems internal to India or domestic problems. External problems are important, because they affect us, as they affect the world, and, therefore, we have to pay attention to them. But, at the same time, the main time of this Parliament is naturally spent on thinking about internal problems because internal problems affect our very lives, the lives of hundreds of millions from day to day, and in effect, internal progress ultimately governs what we may do externally, because a weak nation, a nation which is beset with internal problems which it cannot solve, cannot play an important part in external affairs.

Before I proceed further, I should like to refer to a piece of news which came in this morning's papers, and which announced the long hoped for agreement between the leaders of the Algerian people and the French Government for a cease-fire. I doubt if we can easily find in the records of history even, such an intensive struggle as the Algerian people have lived through during the past seven years and more, such intense suffering, such large numbers of casualties, and killings, almost a substantial portion of the population of Algeria suffering because of this. Surely, no one can deny that if a price has to be paid for freedom, the Algerian people have paid much more than any price that could have been laid down. And apart from the principle involved of freedom and independence, they deserve it, because of this price that they have paid.

We should like to send our greetings and good wishes to them on this occasion. May I add that I should like to congratulate the other party, that is, the French Government under President De Gaulle also, because while we may disagree with much that has happened, done by the French Government there, we must recognise that all kinds of difficulties and extraordinary conditions came in his way, but he adhered to his resolve to grant, or to agree to, the independence of Algeria, and, therefore, he deserves credit for it? In coming to this agreement, there have undoubtedly been a number of compromises in which both parties have given up something to which they attached importance. But whatever has been given up does not come in the way of independence. That is the important thing.

Although this tremendous hurdle has been crossed, there still remain grave difficulties in Algeria and in France, because as hon. Members might know, a secret Army Organisation has grown up in the past, whiich has given a great deal of trouble, and which is functioning—I do not know how to describe it—in a typically cruel, callous and Fascist manner. All I can hope is that this will cease now, and if it does not cease, that would be dealt with adequately.

I hope that the Algerian people, after having paid such a heavy price for their independence, and been conditioned by it,—because it is the price that they pay in suffering and sacrifice that conditions the people,—will grow, rapidly grow and progress and become a bulwark of peace and cooperation in the world.

I shall not refer to Goa, because we had recently some debate on the Goa Bills. All I would say is, and I repeat what I said then, that we can now say that we have completed the independence of India. That is an aspect of this question which many people outside India do not realise fully, namely that this is a part of our independence struggle, that our independence was not complete till this was done with. Naturally, our independence struggle was directed chiefly towards the British, because the British Dominion was a great part of India, but it included in its scope

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

any colonies that any foreign Power might have in India; there were the French, and there were the Portuguese.

The House may remember that in the course of our independence struggle, Mahatma Gandhi did not particularly want us even to carry on agitations in what were called then the Indian States. Even then, nobody imagined that the Indian States would be outside India, outside Independent India. But he felt that we must concentrate on the major obstruction; that was the British Dominion in India; and in the Indian States, he felt that our struggle against the Rulers there, justified as it well might be, was a rather false struggle, because behind them was the British Government, and the British Government could take shelter, because we shall have to fight others and not the real trouble-maker there. So, he advised us, and advised the Congress movement not to directly carry on agitations in the States. Of course, the people of the States could do so. It does not matter whether that was the right policy or the wrong policy. I am merely mentioning it to show how our attitude towards Goa and the French colonies was determined by the fact that we concentrated on the so-called British India as it was, feeling that the rest would inevitably follow. We never forgot either the French colonies or the Portuguese colonies; we never forgot them. But we did realise that they existed there because of the fact that the British Power had agreed to their coming back. So far as the French were concerned, they came back after the Napoleonic wars; during the Napoleonic wars, they had to give them up. The British agreed to that. So they came back. So far as the Portuguese were concerned, it is patent that they could not have held those colonies but for the protection of the British Power. That was obvious. And so we thought that when the British Power went from India, these would automatically revert to India. We tried to get this done peacefully.

We talked to the French Government. The French Government at first raised many legal and other points, but at any rate, they talked. We talked and they talked, both in a civilised manner about a question, and ultimately we came to a decision, an agreement. With the Portuguese, the facts of history were not admitted. The present context was not understood by them. They still lived in the 16th or 17th century. It was difficult to talk. Indeed, they did not talk to us. They refused to talk to us about the future of Goa, except in terms of our admitting that they would exist there, which we could never do. We sent a Minister to Lisbon, opened a Legation there and presented Notes etc. which they would not accept. So we withdrew our Minister. The House knows what has happened since then.

So that what I want to lay stress on is this, that Goa was a part of our struggle for independence as much as any other part. Our concern was that foreign countries held parts of India. Whether they were the British or the Portuguese or the French or any other was a matter of details. The main thing was that India must be free of any foreign control. And we have had that.

Most people in the west seem to imagine that by some right or other, right of conquest, if you like, Goa was part of Portugal, and we did wrong in taking any steps, any forcible steps, to acquire it. I did not particularly like even those steps. No because I thought at any time that those steps were wrong; I think we were completely justified in law, under the United Nations Charter and everything, in taking those steps, taking into consideration the fact that Goa was part of India, that Goa was a colony. So I think we were right

in that. Nevertheless, I hesitated to do that, because this kind of thing has effects and consequences in other places; this might be made a precedent for some other country to apply violence in the wrong place at the wrong time. But, as the House knows, we were compelled by circumstances to do so. However, that is over.

Unfortunately, we have still to look after a fairly large number of Portuguese soldiery—about 3,500 or so. Of course, they are being treated well. They live in their old barracks where they used to live before—and have everything. Indeed, immediately, after the Goa operation, we offered to the Portuguese Government to take them away. We made no bargain. We did not want anything in exchange. We said, take them away. Some people suggested that we could have bargained with them about the future of the Indian residents of Mozambique and Angola. We are much interested in the future of those residents, but we refused to bargain. We thought that would be dealt with separately.

So we have told them repeatedly, 'We shall hand them over to you; take them away.' But the matter has not yet been apparently decided. I said this on the last occasion here. A day or two later, a message appeared in the Press apparently emanating from the Portuguese Government saying that they had made a suggestion to us and they have received no answer. But we have received no suggestion at all, unless it be that it is on the way *via* the Brazilian Government, *via* the Egyptian Government and various governments. That might take some time. Even then, it has been several days since this happened and no suggestion has come. We have even gone so far as to tell the Portuguese soldiery that they can go themselves; anybody can shift for himself and go and make his own arrangements, and we would facilitate his going from there.

This, unfortunately, creates a situation in Goa which comes in the way of normality returning, when 3,500 soldiers are there under detention. They are not treated as prisoners of war in detention. Our Army is there to look after them. We have, as a matter of fact, removed a great part of our Army and Civil police that went there. We would have removed the rest except for a very small number, if these soldiers had not been there.

However, these matters will no doubt be settled soon. It is unfortunate that it takes a little time, for a simple thing like this. Other matters in too in Goa are gradually being resolved, and I hope that Goa will settle down and make progress.

Now the most important thing at present happening on the world scene is the disarmament Conference that is taking place in Geneva, to which we have sent a strong and able delegation. We feel strongly about disarmament. Our whole attitude has been, as it often is in foreign affairs, not to push ourselves forward too much but to help others. It is obvious that disarmament, although it concerns every country in the world, can only be brought about if the big nuclear powers agree. In the ultimate analysis, it is not merely a question of votes; it is a question of agreement by those powers. We have, therefore, tried to help in this agreement being achieved.

So far as we are concerned, in the course of the past few years, we have made repeated proposals in regard to disarmament in the United Nations. It is interesting to note that a number of our proposals when made were fiercely criticised; a year or two later, they were quietly adopted or some other country put forward those very proposals and they were adopted. The whole approach to this question is so full of suspicion, lest something might happen which might cause this country or that country some harm or injury, that every proposal is hardly considered on the metrits but with that suspicious outlook. I do not blame anybody for it because

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

it does involve grave problems. Disarmament does; although it has appeared today in the context of nuclear weapons, which makes it vital, disarmament is, after all, something which has never happened in the world. It is a new phase of the world's existence that we are gradually groping after. The weapons may have been bows and arrows, may have been breech-loading gums, may have been anything, but no body has ever talked of disarmament or at least effected it previously—some people have talked about it. After the First World War, the old League of Nations had a Disarmament Conference or some such thing. They appointed a Preparatory Commission for disarmament. I happened to be in Geneva then, and they went on talking the prepartory commission went on talking, for years. They produced reports, fat ones, a number of them, pointing out the difficulties of disarmament—and that was a time when there were no nuclear arms. So, you can imagine how much more difficult it has become when nuclear weapons have come on the scene, with the choice offered to humanity of either disarmament or no survival at all. So, it is no good criticising anybody or condemning anybody because it involves grave issues of national safety, and every Government has to be careful about its own safety. The only difficulty is that each person considers his safety in the context of being much superior to the other to make sure, and you cannot have everybody being superior to everybody else, it is impossible for even two.

At the present moment not much progress has been made in this committee on disarmament at Geneva. Various proposals have been put forward, they are being discussed, and I believe they have agreed lastly, at our response, to meet informally and secretly and not in public all the time. They might have some public sessions, but most of the work will be done privately,because it is impossible in these conferences to discuss anything very seriously in public. I do not think that we need be very much alarmed at the fact that during these few days not much progress has been made. That is natural because the countries are putting forward ther own viewpoints without yielding to anything else, but I hope the next development will be more accommodation to the others' view points.

The literature on the subject is tremendous now. Hon. Members may think that one is either for or against disarmament, but it is not so simple as that. It really is extraordinarily intricate, and some of us who have had to study it to a little extent have been amazed at the complexity of the problem, but there it is. The fact is that if we do not solve it on this occasion, conditions are likely to grow worse there will be more and more arms, always of a later pattern, more dangerous pattern, and it may go completely out of hand once the nuclear weapons and their progeny spread to a number of more countries.

One thing appears to me to be clear. Everybody has agreed in theory—by everybody I mean that the United Nations has said so and even the Great Powers like the Soviet Union, the United States Government and I think the United Kingdom Goverment have agreed—on complete and wholesale disarmament. What more can you have? But it is in translating that that all the difficulties occur. Still, it is well to remember that the agreement is on a very wide field. The disagreement is highly important because it comes in the way, but really the basic things have been agreed upon. Now, even if you start with this idea of agreement on this complete and wholesale disarmament, naturally it does not appear overnight: you have to do it by phases. Then the difficulty comes as to what should be the first phase, what should be the second. Thereafter it was agreed that in any phase or any step that was taken, nothing should be done that made one Great Power weaker than the other rival Power, that is, the relative pro-

portion of strenght should be maintained in partial disarmament etc. That is also agreed to, but however much it may be phased, it seems to me that the first phase must be a substantial one, must be a striking one, must be such as to strike the imagination of the world. There is no good saying: all right, let us reduce our arms by ten per cent or five per cent. That will not affect anybody, it will be a jokking matter. So, while it has to be phased, tht first phase has to be a striking one.

One thing else I should like to say in this connection. It was unfortunate, I venture to say, that last year the Soviet Government started a new series of atomic tests, nuclear tests. I do not know that reasons, I mean the military reasons, because military people always want these tests, and I know for a fact that military people in all these countries having nuclear arms are constantly pressing their Governments for more tests so as to improve their weapons. But one after it led to the United States Government have some tests, they had underground tests at that time, and so the way was opened for this kind of thing unfortunately. Recently it was announced by the United States Government that they would start a series of new tests overground, atmospheric tests, within a month, I think, or some such period, unless a treaty banning all tests was evolved before then. If I may say so with all respect, it is very unfortunate that that was said just then, just on the eve of the disarmament conference because in a sense it came in the way of the success of that conference to some extent. It may have been thought that it would expendite matters in the conference, but it is hardly likely that the conference will produce firm treaties within a month or so; and it would be very unfortunate, I think, if the United States Government started these tests while the conference is meeting, because there is no doubt that the moment the United States Government started, the Soviet Government—it has said so—will start it also. Then this disarmament conference will progressively lose all significance while the real thing is happening outside, while the tests are taking place. Therefore, I would beg the Great Powers concerned to consider, not to have any tests while the confertnce is sitting, while they are making every effort to reach a settlement on these matters.

The subject of disarmament is complex as I said, very complex, and the more one tries to understand it, the more one realises the complexity of the problem, but behind all this physical complexity lies the fear and hatred of one country against another; and fear and hatred are bad companions and lead one to wrong results. Now, that is why I have been anxious that we should not be driven into fear and hatred to much in regard to our own problems. Our problem of the border aggression by the Chinese, is a serious matter for us, serious for the present of course, but serious for the future. No country with any self respect can ignore such a problem. Nobody has suggested that it should be ignored, but I am merely saying that. And it is a serious problem because, to imagine that it can be solved easily by war is a misapprehension of the facts of the situation or of the effects of a war in dealing with such matters. If one is driven into a war, well, one is driven into it, and one does one's utmost to win it, but normally speaking, and looking at it even in the context of disarmament and all that is happening in the world, it would be an utter absence of prudence to rush in into some step, the end of which we cannot see.

Therefore, I have often stated that while we adhere to our position firmly—and the House only two days ago may have seen the recent correspondence on this subject with China —we should still make every effort to solve this question by settlement and peacefully. If, unfortunately, that is not possible, then, we may have to think of other means. But, there should be no jumping in into methods which close the door and bar any approach to peaceful settlement

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

because we are dealing not only with the present evil but the future relations of the two greatest countries in Asia which geography has placed side by side for ages past and which neither of them can ignore; and neither of them can with the greatest power in the world, with the greatest effort in the world defeat the other and conquer it. The result is, it will be a continuing struggle, tussle, war etc. It is not an easy matter for any responsible person to see this kind of long-term hostility with a permanent neighbour. And, at the same time, one cannot be complacent about it. Therefore, we have to create conditions in which such a settlement is possible.

Among those conditions is general opinion in the world. In a sense, you might say that world opinion is with us. I do not say that world opinion makes a finality to anybody; but it does make some difference. And, in this matter, it may well be said that world opinion has been strongly in our favour and has not appreciated the Chinese attitude. And, the second part, of course, is that we should strengthen ourselves and prepare for all consequences.

Now, to say briefly something about our internal situation. Much has been said by hon. Members about it in many of the suggestions made by them and many of the criticisms made by them, which I partly accept. Some I accept; some I do not. But, generally, there is no doubt that much can be criticised and we should endeavour to meet these criticisms. I have no doubt that whatever hon. Members have said here will be carefully considered and kept in mind and efforts made to meet those criticisms.

Hon. Member, Shri Tyagi, referred to certain basic matters. That is about the fall in standards and values in the country, as exhibited in the elections and in various ways. I must confess that I am greatly worried about this; greatly troubled in mind about this. I do not think we have become, as a people, less virtuous than we were just as I do not think that we suddenly became terribly virtuous, fundamentally virtuous when we were serving under Gandhiji. We all have, all of us, got combined the devil in us. Some things bring out the divine element in us; and some things the devilish element in us. It all depends upon circumstances. The virtue of Gandhiji was that he drew out the best in us. It does not mean that the rest had disappeared. It was there; it came out even during his lifetime in communal troubles and this and that; it came out in murders and in a terrific way while he was alive after the partition. What could be worse than that? That really humiliated us before the world.

But the fact remains that there are certain developments in our public life which are deplorable and standards appear to have fallen. People are the same. But, it may be that the process of democratic elections—good as I think it is, both in theory and in practice—does help to bring out these evil traits in our character or in any character unless we hide it; because democracy requires more training and more capacity for permitting the person who does not agree with you to function than anything else. It is a higher form of civilisation; leave out all else. Democracy is ment for civilised people, not for uncivilised people. If people are basically uncivilised then democracy is no good for them; they can have dictatorship or whatever they like. We do not pretend to be civilised. We are not always too civilised—any of us—and the devil takes hold of us. And, the devil seems to be particularly obvious and present everywhere at the time of elections. And, so people do and say things which are totally indefensible in any civi-

lised society; but they pass off in election time.

I do not wish to go into these elections. Some hon. Members here criticised the elections and accused, I believe, the Government and the Congress of wrong things, of corruption and what not. Well; I have seen something of these elections myself. I have wandered about all over India. I do not pretend to say that all the Congress candidates were virtuous angels. But I do say—that is my impression—that I was shocked beyond measure at what the opponents of the Congress did in these elections. They were beyond excuse —of course it is a weak word. Some of the things done were so abhorrent and abominable that I was amazed at them. I do not wish to name any party or anybody. But they lacked the commonest decency. Maybe some individual Congressmen had done so. But there it is not an individual Congressman or an individual member of a party but groups functioning in that way, and large numbers of them.

This is a matter for very serious consideration for us, how we can meet the situation in the interests of everybody, not in the interests of anybody, any Government or any organisation.

I said the other day here something to which exception has been taken by some newspapers. I said that we had asked the Home Ministry to collect posters, leaflets and books etc. issued at the time of elections. We cannot easily collect what has been said; but we can collect the printed word or the printed picture, just to see in which direction things are going and to avoid them if they are bad, to take steps to avoid that kind of thing happening.

In fact, we have taken some steps in the recent amendment of the Representation of the People Act. But, may be, that will come up in election petitions and the like. I said that, first of all to know the trend of people's thinking and people's actions during the elections; and, secondly, to help us to prevent them.

Now, to my amazement some newspapers have said that it is very wrong, very unfair. I see nothing wrong, nothing unfair. We have not said that a particular party should be condemned or we have not said that all the leaflets of a particular party : . .

Shri Tyagi: May I remind, Sir, that only lately we have amended the Representation of the People Act wherein we have said that any publicity with regard to election, a copy has compulsorily to be submitted to the District Magistrate. So, every little thing is there in the possession of the Magistrate.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It should make it easier to get them. Anyhow, we have asked the State Governments and the District Magistrates to collect them. And, I hope that when these have come we should have an exhibition of them for the benefit of Members of Parliament and others. Maybe, some are not available. We should have tried to do it before the elections; that would have been a better time but it did not strike us. But it is an important question that Shri Tyagi has raised, important but not easily capable of getting hold of. Of course education is an important element in shaping people's minds and making them better beings but something much more than that is necessary and above all it is necessary that those who are, or think they are leaders of people should function in a particular way and should set an example to the others. That perhaps is the most important of all.

Now, Sir, we had before the elections the National Integration Conference and I deeply regret that this has not been followed up by a meeting of the council. It became very

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

difficult to hold a meeting of the council when these election processes were going on. I hope that before long a meeting of that council that was created then will take place because national integration is, I suppose, the most fundamental thing of all and all the tendencies which have been so obvious in this election, caste tendency, communal tendencies and the like which are harmful and which disintegrate the country have to be met as far as possible unitedly. Hon. Members know that a party has risen in the Sourth. I forget..... (*An Hon. Member*. D.M.K.). Yest D.M.K. It talks loosely and wildly about separating from India.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Complete sovereignty.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes. It is still more unfortunate that the party is supported by people who should be wiser. It shows what I said earlier: how elections upset our thinking apparatus and put passions in control of us and of others. Here is a fundamentally wrong thing to which every Indian must object, stoutly object and not only object to a point but object to any point. As I said one day, there are some things which could not be accepted here. If it is war, it will be war but it will not be accepted. When I find that not only the people who talk about them but others encouraging such parties and asking people to vote for them, it shows that something has gone wrong in somebody's thinking completely. So, these questions have to be met; these are fundamental questions.

Now, for the rest they are domestic questions like the Five Year Plan and agriculture and industry and all that is contained in the Plan. I would not go into this question except to say that we have always attached the greatest importance to agriculture. I am glad that agriculture is looking up and I have no doubt that it will look up. The general outlook is favourable. There is this business of giving priority to agriculture over industry. You cannot give any priority because the two have to move together. Agricultue cannot go ahead without industry going ahead. In fact agriculture and industry cannot go ahead without a certain modern outlook coming into the mind of the agriculturist or the industrialist. I do not mean the big industrialists, but a person engaged in industry. That is happening. I found very definitely this time because I toured all over India in a rapid way, from the far south to the far north, east and west, and so I got a rather comprehensive picture of crowds no doubt—not of individuals, within a month. There are many pictures that I saw and which were very pleasing. I have no doubt that generally speaking, whether in the countryside or in the towns, there was much progress. Above all, I was looking at human beings. I am interested in human beings; I am not interested in any big buildings. The human beings were better; they were better fed, better clothed and generally more wide awake.

Having said this, I shall also say that—in parts of the country they were pretty bad—pretty bad, in the sense of poverty, etc. and usually these parts that were bad were the old talukdari ridden tracts, old zamindari tracts and old jagirdari tracts. It is extra-ordinary. The talukdari system may have gone, the Indian princes may have ceased to function as princes; the land-lord system may have gone. But the effect of long ages of suppression under that system continues till today. There is all the difference in the world between an ordinary peasant in the ryotwari system who is progressing and the ordinary peasant in the old talukdari system in Oudh and elsewhere. He is better a little but his progress is slow because ultimately the progress comes out of him. It is not merely facilities that are given to him. He is afraid still; he could not get out of the fear

complex; he could not take any step forward because others oppose him. I have never been so convinced as during this tour of the disastrous effects of these systems, whether land tenure or others, which suppress a human being, just like our friends Harijans have been suppressed for ages past. As I have always said, we must have merit and we cannot afford to give up merit for anything; in our administration we cannot put third-rate men simply because they are Harijans; I refuse to accept that; it makes a nation third-rate. What I am saying is that one can understand how ages of suppression have biten into their minds and souls. They are only gradually coming through it; they will come up no doubt but it takes a little time. We who have been more fortunately circumstanced in the past in spite of factors which discouraged us had opportunites to grow. So, I felt rather dejected at these parts of India which are still backward. They are making good slowly. They are still afraid and full of fear of the ex-talukdar, ex-prince, ex-this and ex-that. They are influenced and influenced sometimes in the way they were in the old times. Some people have pointed out: O, the Congress has many rajas and others among its candidates. It is true that we had a number of rajas and others but there is all the difference in the world to have a raja conforming to your programme and policy and a raja conforming to his own and adding to it the prestige of another party. This thing is not in theory; it is obvious. One can go and examine it in these areas and find what the popular impression is. The popular impression was spread that the old princely system is coming back. In fact, people are coming to those people who had been elected and asking them all manner of things which they cannot do. They have been elected now—their bosses—and now they ask them to do things for them which they might not have done or could not have done when they were princes. This is extraordinary. I suppose these feudal elements are playing their last cards in India, whether they are zamindars or princes or others, not realising that their day was over and is over and nothing in the wide world can bring back, can change the course of history.

16 hrs.

Only, perhaps what hurts me is in regard to the way we dealt with them, because I doubt if you will find a parallel in the whole of history for the generous way we have dealt with such an element in India. However, that is a passing phase although it is an annoying phase.

The real thing in these five year Plans, etc.,—we have got the Plan and I will not go into it—is, I think, the Plan is on right lines. We may make some minor changes here and there. The real thing is its implementation. That is most important. The real things are these. One aspect which has not been forgotten in the Plan but which came before me more vividly is that in some parts of the country greater amenities should come to the people—little things,—say, water supply in Rajasthan. The thought of it is irritating—that people cannot get good water yet. In some places they have to go miles to fetch their water. Whatever Plan there should be—of course in the Plan it is certain that every village should be given pure water and maybe by the end of the Plan this will be done—greater importance should be attached to the common, basic necessities of human life which everybody in India should have.

Secondly, the administrative aspect is important, because all the Plans ultimately depend on the administration that functions: the administration not so much at the top, because I do believe that our administration at the top is a very good administration. It may be slow-moving occasionally; it may be, if you like, bureaucratic occasionally, but it is an

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

able administration, and it has adapted itself very largely to the needs of the situation. But, when you go down the scale, the administration is not so good and is often lacking in integrity. This is a problem which has to be met and faced, because all the Plans in the world will not succeed if the administrative apparatus is not turned up to them.

In the final analysis, I would say that our progress consists in many things,—I am saying in physical terms —but most of all, in electric power and iron and steel. Electric power requires a great deal of investment. We are trying to progress, but the progress is rather slow. The moment every village in India has electric power, our problem is not ended but our problem speeds ahead at an express rate. It changes the mentality of the people and the working habits of the people. Iron and steel is most important because almost everything requires iron and steel. I am rather regretful, I am rather sorry, that the progress in iron and steel has not been as rapid as we wanted it to be. In the second Plan too progress had been slow. In the third Plan, we are nearly doubling the number of plants of the second Plan and in the third Plan, we have a very big plant in view, Bokaro, which, apart from the target at the initial stage—one million —was supposed to double it—two million—add which can come up to ten million tons per annum, by way of production. There is enormous potential about it. Something has been done; some preliminary reports have been made, but it has been unfortunately held up for a variety of reasons. It is unfortunate because holding it up means the effect will take place after three or four years, when there will be a gap and we would not be able to fill the gap. I mention the importance of iron and steel because there are some people still in India and some businesses concerned with iron and steel who do not particularly fancy further plants growing up. I cannot understand how they can do so, but of course the scarcity of iron and steel will push up the price and they may profit by it more. But I cannot understand any other reason.

Then there are, of course, exports. They are very vital and the are growing as the President has said in his Address. It is a good trend but it has to be worked up much more.

Dr. Sushila Nayar said something which I do not understand. She said that waterlogging was due to Bhakra-Nangal. This is the first time I have heard of it—that Bhakra-Nangal should be responsible for waterlogging in the Punjab.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): The seepage from the canal has caused it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not so, because there is no seepage from the canal, since all the canals are lined with cement. How can there be any seepage when they are lined with cement?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: They are not all lined, Sir. That is the point.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know which canal she refers to. The waterlogging has taken place because of the old canals in the Punjab, not be Bhakra-Nangal canals. That is what I am pointing out. It is not the Bhakra-Nangal canals that have done it, but the older canals that have no lining. I cannot speak with absolute authority now, but this is my impression, and no Bhakra canal has been constructed without lining.

I do not think it is necessary for me to go into the details of the Five Year Plan. We have dicussed that and we shall no doubt discuss them in the future, and the next Parliament will discuss them also. But I would like to request this House to consider this picture as a whole. There are

innumerable points to which attention should be directed, where there are failings. But look at the picture as a whole and look at it in the context of things in India, because you cannot separate the picture from the context. Look at India in the context of Asia and look at India in the context of the world today. I think you will find that in various ways we have done rather well in the context of Asia or in the context of the world.

Acharya Kripalani shrugs his shoulders. I am afraid it will be Acharya Krapalani a lot of good: if he went about the world, just trying to understand what is happening in the world, surely he could have understood more even about what is happening in Asia than from sitting here in Delhi.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): As a roving ambassador?

आचार्य कृपालानी (सीतामढ़ी) : मैं तो चुप बैठा हूं, आप मेरे ऊपर क्यों बिगड़ रहे हैं? Are we precluded even from smiling?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I referred to him because he smiled rather contemptuously when I said that. I think that, as many people have said, one of our thriving industries in this country is to run down our country; to run down what has been done by this country, not by this Government —it is a thing of today or tomorrow— but by the people of this country. I think it is not right to run down our people. Our people are ordinary people like all the other people in the world. They have their weaknesses and they have their good points. But still it is my personal opinion that they are very fine people, taking it on the whole and it is because I have faith in those people and it is because I am proud of those people that I trust in the future of this country.

These elections have brought out many wrong things; nevertheless it was a fine thing to see this election take place in this vast country with hundreds of millions of people involved, and the administration itself involving millions of people. It is a thing without a parallel in any part of the world, which has impressed the world. But apart from that, if you look at what India has done in the last 10, 12 or 14 years and compare it to any country in Asia—because it is difficult to compare it with the USA or the Soviet Union; you cannot compare it with those which have been functioning for long years—we have been building almost from scratch upwards and if you compare it with countries in Asia or maybe with some countries in South America and elsewhere, you find we compare very favourably with them, in spite of our failings and the mistakes that we have undoubtedly made. We have been marching painfully step by step, but we have been marching—that is the main thing—and not going back.

But for the people who are against this, partly because their whole concept of human progress is different, who call themselves as conservatives and the Swatantra Party, the others are not against this march ahead. I remarked the other day that the Jan Sangh was about 200 years behind the times. Objection was taken to this by a noted Jan Sangh leader in Delhi, who said, "What? We are 2,000 years behind the times, not 200 years." It is open to him to say that, but certainly he has nothing to do with the present day times. Therefore, either this country has to decide—as it has now decided—whether it is going forward or backward.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I do not want to interrupt the Prime Minister, but I would like to seek a clarification. We never claimed that we want to take India 2,000 years back.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not say you claimed that. First of all, I did not say that applies to every Jan Sangh member. But a gentleman in the Jan Sangh said something like that; I forget his exact words.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : एक चावल देखा जाता है, जब नहीं देखे जाते ।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (New Delhi): If somebody says something, can he say that is the view of the Jan Sangh? Let us know who has said it.

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहरचंद खन्ना) : बड़ी प्राग्रेसिव पार्टी है ।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: It is more progressive than many of you.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are not discussing the Jan Sangh; there is nothing there to discuss. What are we to discuss? They have no policy, except the wrong things they say. Let us not get into that.

We have to be clear about our aim. I submit that the aim in our third Five Year Plan and previously is the correct thing. We have to be clear about the broad way to it in agriculture, industry, education, social service, etc. I do think that what has been put down there is correct. It may be slightly changed here and there. First of all, you have to be clear about planning. There are some hon. Members in this House who object to planning at all. What is planning? It is an intellectual exercise to see what best you can do in the circumstances. If they object to any intellectual exercise in dealing with the nation's problems, they are welcome to do without intellect. I do not know why the nation should do without intellect. It is extraordinary to me.

Take another thing—joint farming, which was made so much of in these elections and made so much of falsely and wrongly. They went about saying, "Your lands will be taken away from you", which is completely wrong. I do firmly believe that joint cultivation in conditions like those in India is desirable; it will produce more and it will be more for the benefit of the peasant, because they have such small holdings that they cannot progress and they cannot use modern implements. We have said that there will be no joint farming except by consent. Even so, they can walk out of the joint farming after two or three years if they do not like it. The ownership of the land belongs to them.

I can tell the House an interesting fact. It has become a political controversial matter, but in the year 1908, I think—I am not sure—Rabindranath Tagore, presiding over the Bengali Provincial Conference for the first time, and I think that was the last time also, pleaded for joint farming. Why? He was not concerned with political problems, socialism, communism or anything. He pleaded because he argued that conditions in Bengal were such that that was the only way to solve this problem and to make progress. What is more he started it in his own zamindari. People seem to think these are completely new notions emanating from some horrid place to spoil the sacred soil of India.

So, we are going forward with certain definite ideas and I would venture to say that the President was completely right in saying that these elections indicate that those broad ideas are not only acceptable to the public, but they agree with them fully and they want to encourage them. Indeed, the criticism was more for the delay in giving effect to them than for the ideas themselves. We do not have any rigid doctrinaire attitude. Having some ideas about the picture of our objective and the way we are going to achieve it, we proceed pragmatically. We learn from experience, I hope and with painful step, we go forward.

Nobody, no Government, in India or anywhere else in the world, can go forward without the great help it can get from the public. It is impossi-

ble for these large schemes to be implemented through governmental agency alone. We have received a great deal of help from the public and we have also had to face a great deal of the natural heritage of ages, i.e. the inertia of this country and all that it has brought with it. A little while ago, this House will remember the great excitement exhibited all over the country, aided by many people belonging to many parties, including, I think, the Congress Party, when a few planets came near each other—the *Ashtagrahi*—the great excitement about it and the vast sums of money, energy and time spent on it. That is the sort of thing which we are fighting. I do not want a single vote under any misapprehension. We are really fighting superstition wherever it occurs. I am not denying anything that may or may not happen, but I will not submit to superstition. Whether I get a vote or I do get a vote, whether my party gets a vote or does not get a vote, there are certain things we must stand for. We must stand for a reasonable, logical, intelligent approach to the nation's problems and not the approach which usually is made by Acharya Kripalani which is none of these things.

Acharya Kripalani: I would only say that most of the higher people show their horoscopes from time to time, almost every day.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member will remember that I said "all parties including the Congress Party". I did not exclude the Congress Party.

We are all members in a certain milieu out of which we have all grown. We are all a bit superstitious. We try to get over it. We live in a certain context of society, but let us now in our saner moments acknowledge that it is wrong. We may ourselves do wrong things occasionally, but we may acknowledge that it is wrong and not praise it or encourage it. After all, we are dealing with vast problems. We, this Parliament, has shouldered responsibility for the governance of India for five years and many of those who are here will continue to share that honourable burden. We have tried our best to carry the torch and not allowed it to be snuffed out by anything. After this Parliament ceases to be as it will be in a fortnight or so, it will hand that torch burning brightly to the next Parliament.

So, Parliament after Parliament, generation after generation, the torch has to be kept alight and we should march forward. This can only be done if we can see the future, if we have some idea of the future and not remain statically where we are satisfied with our own superstitions and customs, satisfied with the way of life when the way of life in the wide world is changing, when we talk about the scientific inventions, of people going to the moon and so on. I am not interested in going to the moon. This world is enough for me. But I am interested in the science which produces, which gives the power to humanity to go to the moon. That is what interests me and I should like other people to be interested too and to develop that habit of searching for the truth in the physical world—certainly they can search for it in the spiritual world, I have no objection, but the physical world for the moment is enough for me—and to find out the truth of nature and try to use it for the profit of humanity and the country.

That is what is happening in the wide world today and, if it is not suddenly suppressed and put an end to by the disaster of war, it will surely achieve its object. And, we in India can help the world. But the best way we can help the world is to help ourselves in this business. I think we have created a new atmosphere in the country to some extent and, personally speaking, I am always thinking of that atmosphere more than even the other things, because that will affect a large number of people's thinking and this is a common matter for all of us, to whatever party

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

we might belong, to help in doing, in creating, so that when our time is up this torch which we all individually and severally hold may be handed over to worthier hands.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I put all the amendments together, or am I required to put any amendment separately?

Shri Tangamani: Amendment No. 51 may be put.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Amendment No. 19 to 24.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Nos. 19 to 24.

Amendments Nos. 19 to 24 were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put No. 51.

Amendment No. 51 was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the original motion. The other amendments are not pressed, and they are deemed to be withdrawn by leave of the House.

The question is:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

That the Members of the Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th March, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

16.26 hrs.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the distribution of a part of the net proceeds of certain Union Duties of Excise among the States in pursuance of the principles of distribution formulated and the recommendations made by the Finance Commission in its report dated the 14th day of December, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I may just speak a few words to explain what it is. The States are at present entitled to get 25 per cent of the net proceeds of Union Excise Duties on eight articles, namely, matches, tobacco, sugar vegetable product, coffee, tea, paper and non-essential oils. While reducing the States' share to 20 per cent. the Commission has increased the number of shareable excises from 8 to 35 by including all major items other than motor spirit on which excise duties were collected in 1960-61. This recommendation would have a far-reaching effect. At the present levels of taxation, the States stand to get Rs. 34 crores more next year as their share of basic excise duties than what they would have not under the existing arrangements. But what is more important is the fact that as a result of the inclusion of almost all the major revenue yielding commodities in the divisible pool, the States' share would go on increasing progressively from year to year through this source. In determining the share of each State, the Commission, while retaining population as the major factor of distribution, has also taken into account the relative financial weaknesses of the States, the disparity in their levels of development and the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

percentage of backward classes. The first Bill, which I am proposing to the House for its acceptance, seeks to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the distribution of Union Duties of Excise.

Mr. Speaker: I find that nobody wants to speak. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the distribution of a part of the net proceeds of certain Union Duties of Excise among the States in pursuance of the principles of distribution formulated and the recommendations made by the Finance Commission in its report dated the 14th day of December, 1961, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: As there are no amendments to the clauses, I will put all the clauses and the Schedule together. The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 6, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 6, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the long title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): This particular Bill concerns only the distribution of Union excise duties to the various States in the Indian Union. So, I think it is proper that we are allowed to refer to the recommendations of the Finance Commission at this stage when we are considering at least a part of their recommendations.

This is a problem that has to be looked at from the angle of the problems faced by the various States of Indian today in implementing the various development projects as well as in trying to meet the various needs of our people. The first, second and third Finance Commission have tried to appreciate the various difficulties faced by the State Government. Here I must say that the Finance Commisison has tried to give as much to the States this time by way of Union excise duties, grants-in-aid and part of income-tax as possible.

Our Constitution itself has laid down certain principles according to which the finances are to be shared between the Centre and the States. The previous Finance Commission had rightly pointed out that perhaps it is time for the Constitution to be amended so that the State Governments are given a fairer share in the finances and that over-centralisation of finances in the centre is reduced as far as possible. For more efficient administration and for more competently facing the various problems confronting the State Governments it is, I feel, very essential that more sources of revenue for the States are found, if necessary by bringing in amendments to the present constitutional position.

The functions of the States and the Centre have been so defined and the sources of revenue so allocated in the Constitution that almost all the real elastic sources of revenue have been reserved for the Centre while a major part of the spending activity of the Government have been put on the shoulders of the State Government. The major sources of revenue handed over to the States are land revenue, excise and general sales tax. There are abvious limitations to the extent to which they can be expanded as sources of revenue. On the other hand, the Centre has sources of taxation as income-tax, corporation tax, customs and central excise. The scope for enhancing income from these

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

Central sources of revenue is much greater than for the expansion of land revenue, State excise and sales tax. The reason is that industrial, commercial and other non-agricultural occupations are expanding under the impact of national economic development. The expansion of these lines of economic activity leads to enhanced incomes of those classes and sections of society on whom fall the burdens of income and corporation taxes, as well as of those who depend on the import and export of commodities liable to customs duties. Production of commodities which are liable to Central excise also expands. On the other hand, land and agricultural occupations do not develop to the same extent.

In this connection, I am reminded of some of the new taxes imposed by the State Governments. For example, my own State of Kerala has imposed a tax on peasants, not this year but last year. I can understand the difficulties of a State Government in finding out new sources of revenue. So, what are they doing generally? They go on imposing taxes over the peasants who are already heavily taxed, who are already in a tight corner because of various other factors. There was a lot of agitation and heartburning among the peasants in our State last year when the land tax was increased. Much to the displeasure of the general public, our Government had to enhance the transport charges last year in their budget. They are doing all these things because, as I have already stated, all the elastic sources of revenue have been taken over by the Central Government, whereas the States have to meet the demands of the public, as far as social services are concerned.

For example, take my own State while considering this problem. Fortunately or unfortunately—I think I should put it that way in this context—my State is perhaps the most advanced in the matter of education. But you should know that the State has its own responsibilities because of this expansion in education. As a matter of fact, nearly one-third of our revenue is spent on one single head, namely, education. Out of a budget of Rs. 64 crores the Kerala Government are spending more than Rs. 20 crores this year on education. Added to that are public health, transport and communications and other services and naturally the State Governments are in a very difficult position. So, they do demand much better consideration and treatment.

While the States have thus been given sources of revenue which are less elastic than the Centre's, they have been given such developmental departments as education, public health, road communication, agriculture, animal husbandry etc. which have a natural tendency to grow in the scale of expenditure. In other words, the States are under the double handicap of relative stagnation in the sources of revenue and rapid increase in expenditure.

This initial difficulty of the State Governments has been further accentuated by the pattern of planning evolved by the Union Government. The outlay and investment made by the States in all the plans are mainly on agricultural programmes, community development and co-operation, irrigation and power and social services. On the other hand, the Centre's outlay and investment are on industries and minerals and transport and communications. The actual amounts expended by the Centre and the States on these major heads of development come to quite a fair sum.

Such a pattern of developmental expenditure further accentuates the difficulties of States which arise out of the original division of functions and allocations of revenues as between the Centre and the States, with the result that during the last ten or twelve years almost all the State

Governments have taken heavy loans from the Centre.

I understand that the Central Government is trying its level best to get as much from the States as possible out of these loans. I am sure most of the States will find it very difficult to repay the loans. They are asked to pay the interest as well as the principal and I am of the opinion that perhaps the Central Government will have to write off a major part of the loans that they have already advanced to the State Governments. In advancing the loans actually there was no sensible principle. If the loans advanced by the Central Government were spent on some projects which would yield some profits to the State Government then perhaps it would have been possible for the State Governments to repay these loans, but most of the State Governments have spent these loans and grants-in-aid without discrimination and have spent most of this amount on social services or on some other projects from which they do not have any yield. On the other hand, now we are developing industries in the public sector.... I am of the opinion that the Central Government should rely more and more on the profits earned from these industrial undertakings that are already launched by the Central Government in the public sector.

Many of the governments in the Western countries are trying to adjust their finances on that basis. The Central Government should learn more and more to depend on such incomes and not on income from taxes. As a matter of fact even as far as the division of Union excise duties is concerned, the Finance Commission has said that most of the States wanted all the net proceeds from the Union excise duties to be divided among the States. It is true that the Finance Commission was kind enough to include the Union excise duties on all the commodities except motor spirit to be included in the divisible pool. Of course, we should give credit to the Finance Commission for making such a recommendation, but at the same time they are taking away by the other hand what they are giving by one hand. The First Finance Commission recommended 40 per cent of the net proceeds, the Second Finance Commission, I think, reduced the percentage to 25 and the latest Finance Commission, that is, the present one, is reducing it to 20 while, of course, including almost all the commodities which are charged under Union excise duties. Perhaps we will have to think of dividing the entire net proceeds from Union excise duties among the States thus helping them to meet the many obligations that are bsfore the State Governments.

As far as the loans taken by the States are concerned, again the Union Government will have to show some more consideration. They have to see whether it will be possible at least to extend the date when they will be taking back these loans or even be prepared to write off at least part of the loans of the State Governments.

Shri Morarji Desai: There is no question of writing it off. Please do not hope for it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Of course, the hon. Finance Minister may also be in difficulties in his own way but taking into consideration the difficulties of the States and their governments, I think the Central Government will have to be more considerate to the States, otherwise we are not going to solve these problems.

I would again like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the proposition that he should think of getting more finances from the imported industrial undertakings that we are developng in this country. That should be the real source of income for the Central Government. The States should be allowed to take as much of the tax revenue as possible, otherwise the difficulty will be that the State Governments will go on digging the place where they have already dug in the previous years. That is what has happened. I have told you about the taxation system in our State. Land revenue is again being

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

increased. Transport charges are again being added on. Such of the taxes are hurled on the heads of the people which create a lot of difficulties. They are not able to find the money necessary for the part that they have to donate for the plan expenditure.

The main point that has to be considered when we are discussing the recommendations of the Finance Commission is that of re-arrangement of finances between the States and the Centre. I am afraid during the last 14 years in spite of the federal structure of the Constitution that we have and in spite of the talk about decentralisation etc., what has actually happened is overcentralisation of all kinds of power in the hands of the Central Government which runs quite contrary to the spirit of our Constitution and which will not help in developing the various parts of the country as we would like to develop them.

I am glad to find that the Finance Commission this time has agreed to take into consideration some of the real problems faced by some of the States in our country. It is common knowledge that in India today there are certain regions which are less developed and which are backward. I come from one of the States in India which has always clamoured against the bad treatment that it has received from the Central authorities. As a matter of fact, in the recent elections, in our State perhaps one of the major topics that was discussed by the electorate was this question of disparity in regional development. This was a hotly discussed topic during the elections and I should think one of the reasons why the ruling party got such a thrashing in these elections is this impression among our people that they are not getting a fair deal from the Central Government and that all the powers, not only financial powers but all the powers, are too much concentrated in the hands of the Central Government. At least that impression has to be removed. If it is a wrong impression, of course that has to be cleared but if there are some sobstantial reasons behind that impression the Government of India should take steps to see that such backward regions are specially helped.

It is gratifying to note that in deciding the principle according to which the Union excise duties and other amounts should be distributed among the various States the Finance Commission has taken into account this particular aspect also, namely, the backwardness of certain regions. In deciding the distribution of grants-in-aid also they have taken this factor into consideration. But I think that it is not enough for the Finance Commission to take these things into account. The proper authority is the Central Government which is in charge of the entire destiny of the country as far as the development plans are concerned and it should also look at these problems from a more generous angle. It should see to it that the complaints of the people in the industrially backward areas are removed and they are given a fairer deal. My only objection to this recommendation is that the percentage has again been reduced by the Finance Commission. At the same time I am happy that more commodities are added on. The net result, of course, is that the States are getting a better deal this time from the Finance Commission. From that point of view I would like to congratulate the Finance Commission for their recommendations.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister want to say anything in reply?... Nothing.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.50 hrs.

ESTATE DUTY (DISTRIBUTION) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the distribution of the net proceeds of the Estate Duty among the States in pursuance of the principles of distribution formulated and the recommendations made by the Finance Commission in its report, dated the 14th day of December, 1961, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple Bill. The Commission has not suggested any change in the principles governing the distribution of Estate Duty, but the share of each State has been revised on the basis of the 1961 Census. The Bill which I have just now moved for consideration is intended to implement this part of the Commission's recommendations.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the distribution of the net proceeds of the Estate Duty among the States in pursuance of the principles of distribution formulated and the recommendations made by the Finance Commission in its report, dated the 14th day of December, 1961, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Let us now take the Bill clause by clause. There are no amendments. I will put all the clauses.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 5, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 5, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Morarji Desai: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.52 hrs.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The House will recall that Additional Excise Duties were levied in 1957 in agreement with the State Governments and in replacement of States' sales tax on mill-made textiles, sugar and tobacco. The entire net proceeds of these duties, other than those attributable to Union territories are assigned to the States. The States were also guaranteed the income derived by them from the sales tax on these commodities in 1956-57. Except in regard to a minor addition of Rs. 4 lakhs to account for the yield from silk fabrics, which were subjected to additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax with effect from 1st April, 1961, the amount guaranteed to the States remains unchanged. The share of Jammu & Kashmir State, however, has been increased from 1¼ per cent. to 1½ per cent., while the excess over the guaranteed amount is proposed to be

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

distributed amongst the rest of the States, partly on the basis of population and partly on the basis of the increase in sales tax revenue since 1957-58.

This is the third Bill and it seeks to implement the recommendations of the Commission for the distribution of Additional Duties of Excise.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The House is very thin. This will be taken up tomorrow.

16.54 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock, on Tuesday, March 20, 1962/Phalguna 29, 1883 (Saka).

[*Monday, March* 19, 1962/*Phalguna* 28, 1883 (*Saka*)]

		Columns
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		853—90
S.Q. No.	*Subject*	
86	Ships from Poland	853–54
88	Coal supply position	854–58
89	Service cooperatives	859–62
90	Low power turbines in hilly areas	862–64
91	Legislation for leprosy control	865–69
92	Railway accident near Kumbakonam	869–70
94	Rural universities	871–75
95	Jayanti Shipping Company	875–76
97	Shipping development	876–84
98	C.H.S. Scheme	884–86
99	Hotel Classification Committee	886–87
101	Health Survey and Planning Committee Report	887–89
102	Reorganisation of telecommunications system in U.P.	889–90
S.N.Q. No.		
1	Price support to wheat	890–95
2	Supply of rice in Kerala	895–98
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		898–918
S.Q. No.		
83	Colourisation of vanaspati	898–99
84	Accident to Oil Tanker, 'Stanvac Sumatra'	899
85	Chittaranjan Electric Locomotives	899–900
87	Trivandrum-Nagpur Night Air Service	900
93	Fall in sugar production	900–01
96	Broad gauge line between Guntakal and Marmagoa	901
100	Pakistan claim on Ganges water	901–02
U.S.Q. Nos.		
122	Road between Calcutta and Haldia Ports	902
123	Dietary Atlas of India	902
124	Applications for industrial power load in Delhi	902–03
125	Non-availability of 'Forwarding Notes' in Delhi	904
126	India-China parcel service	904–05

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*		
U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	Columns
127	Colourisation of vanaspati	905
128	Manufacture of diesel locomotives	902–04
129	Junior Staff Councils	904
130	Junior Staff Councils	904–05
131	Junior Staff Councils	907–08
132	Junior Staff Councils	908
133	Junior Staff Councils	908–09
134	Junior Staff Councils	909
135	Integrated plan for towns and villages	901–10
136	Stamp to commemorate liberation of Goa	910–11
137	Integral Coach Factory, Perambur	911
138	C.H.S. Scheme	912
139	Road Board	912
140	Indus Water Treaty	912–13
141	Housing accommodation for P. & T. Staff, Bikaner	913
142	Travel Agents	913–14
143	Minor irrigation schemes in Tripura	914
144	Murder on train on Grand Chord	914–15
145	Extra-Departmental Employees of P. & T.	915–16
146	Mental Hospital at Shahdara (Delhi)	916–17
147	Samastipur-Raxaul line on N.E. Railway	917
148	Commemoration stamp	917–18
MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT		918–25
The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of two adjournment motions given notice of by Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee regarding railway accidents on the 17th March, 1962 resulting in three deaths and injuries to some.		
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		925–27
(1) A copy of Report of the Import and Export Policy Committee.		

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

(*i*) The Delhi Development (Management of Properties) Regulations, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1338 dated the 10th June, 1961.

(*ii*) The Delhi Development (Betterment Charge Arbitration) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1111 dated the 9th September, 1961.

(*iii*) The Delhi Development Authority (Salaries, Allowances and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1961 published in Notification No.S.O. 2226 dated the 16th September, 1961.

(3) A copy of Notification No. F. VIII(6)-MV/61 published in Tripura Gazette dated the 25th November, 1961 making certain amendment to the Tripura Motor Vehicles Rules, 1954, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act,1939.

(4) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 67 dated the 13th January, 1962 making certain further amendments to the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order, 1947, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Displaced Persons(Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955.

(*i*) G.S.R. No. 1454 dated the 9th December, 1961 .

(*ii*) G.S.R. No. 1480 dated the 16th December, 1961.

(*iii*) G.S.R. No. 1538 dated the 30th December, 1961.

(*iv*) G.S.R. No. 96 dated the 20th January, 1962.

OPINIONS ON BILL . . 927

Shri Subbiah Ambalam laid on the Table opinions on the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill, 1958, which was circulated for that purpose .

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 927

Hundred and fifty-seventh Report was presented.

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT COMMITTEE PRESENTED . . . 927-28

Forty-first Report was presented.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS 928

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that Sarvashri R.S. Arumugam, K.R. Sambandam and Resham Lal Jangde had resigned their seats in Lok Sabha.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . . 928

Sixty-ninth Report was adopted.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS . . 928-53, 1003-31

Further discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address concluded. The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) replied to the debate. Six amendments by Shri Bal Raj Madhok and one by Shri A.K. Gopalan were negatived; and the remaining amendments were, by leave, withdrawn. The original Motion of Thanks was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1961-62 . 953-1001

Discussion on the Demand for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for the year 1961-62 commenced and concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

BILL INTRODUCED . 1001-02

Appropriation Bill, 1962.

BILLS PASSED . . . 1001—42

(*i*) The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha) moved for consideration of the Appropriation Bill, 1962. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

(*ii*) The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarii Desai)moved for consideration of the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by clause consideration the Bill was passed.

(*iii*) The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved for consideration of the Estate Duty (Distribution) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . 1042—44

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai) moved that the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1962/PHALGUNA 29, 1883(SAKA)—

Further consideration of the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Amendment Bill and passing of the Bill. Discussion on Demands for Supplementary Grants (Railways) for 1961-62. Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1962; and General Discussion on the Budget (General) for the year 1962-63.

GMGIPND—LS II—1930 (Ai) LS—2-4-62—900.